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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

News from the various theaters of war is again scanty and contains nothing of outstanding importance. Interest for the time being is largely diverted from Serbia, as a center of activity, to the operations in Mesopotamia. The British retirement from before Bagdad has now, as reported from London and confirmed from Constantinople, ceased, and the British forces are concentrating on positions previously fortified at Kut-el-Amara. Both Berlin and Petrograd announce some activity in the neighborhood of Riga, whilst Paris reports a heavy French cannonade in Artois and Champagne. Rome claims to have gained ground on the Carso plateau. On the whole, however, the pronounced lull of the last few days still continues.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday — The statement issued yesterday by German army headquarters follows:

Western theater of war—There were artillery duels, mine explosions and hand grenade engagements at various places. In the region of Bapaume two English aeroplanes were shot down during an aerial fight and their occupants killed.

Eastern theater of war: At daybreak yesterday a Russian attack southwest of Lake Babit, west of Riga, broke down before our lines with severe losses to the Russians. A German aeroplane which had been hit by Russian artillery fire coming from the direction of the sea was captured with its occupants near Markgrafen on the Courland coast.

Balkan theater of war: South of Sienica and northeast of Ipek, Montenegrin and Serbian divisions were driven back.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Tuesday —The official statement from Turkish headquarters reads as follows:

On Dec. 5 on the Irak front, the British forces are concentrating near Kut-el-Amara in a position fortified beforehand.

On Dec. 3 our troops approached within two hours' march of Kut-el-Amara, pressing the British forces from the west and north, and thereby forcing the troops which were on the bank of the river opposite Kut-el-Amara to take refuge on board their vessels. Between Kut-el-Amara and Bagh-Kaleh we captured an enemy vessel laden with ammunition, and several prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—The following official communication from Sir John French was made public last night:

On the 2d an air raid was carried out against Don station and buildings in its vicinity. An ammunition store is believed to have been blown up and the railway was hit near the station. Some fires were observed in Don after the raid. All the machines returned safely, although several hostile machines were met and engaged.

Our artillery has continued to bom-

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BRITISH UNDERSEA BOAT TORPEDOES TURK DESTROYER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The secretary of the admiralty reports that a British submarine announces on Dec. 2 she fired into and damaged a train on Ismid railway; on the 3d, torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar outside the gulf of Ismid; picked up two officers and 40 men of the destroyer's crew, placing them on a sailing vessel; on the 4th, sank a supply steamer of 3000 tons off Panderma by gunfire and destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies.

The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar was built 1907. Her armament consisted of one 12-pounder, six 3-pounders, two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

GENERAL JOFFRE PRESIDES AT WAR COUNCIL OF ALLIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Tuesday—The first war council of the Allies was held yesterday, General Joffré presiding.

Those present included General Gilinski, ex-chief of the Russian general staff; General Porro, deputy chief of the Italian general staff; Colonel Stefanovitch, representing Serbia, and the British and Belgian representatives.

MOSLEM LEAGUE SESSION OPPOSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOMBAY, India, Tuesday—A resolution was passed at a large Muhammadan meeting expressing disapproval of the decision to hold a Moslem League session in Bombay and requesting the league to postpone the session until after the war.

The resolution declared also that it was unpatriotic to demand political discussions in view of the critical situation.

GREEK POSITION NOW ASSUMING BETTER ASPECT

Basis for Agreement as to Macedonian Military Problems Believed Provided—M. Venizelos' Election Manifesto

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Tuesday—While reliable news is difficult to obtain it is believed the basis for an understanding has been provided by the Entente representatives with regard to the Macedonian military questions under discussion.

It is understood the Greek government will propose a discussion of the possibilities of the situation at Salonica by the Entente and Greek military missions on the spot.

Meanwhile the Greek premier and M. Guillemin, the French minister, have been received by the King. Not the least interesting phase of the situation is the publication of a communique stating that Athens press opinions do not express the government views.

PARIS, France, Tuesday—The election manifesto issued by M. Venizelos to the Greek people is published in the Figaro. M. Venizelos advises the Liberal party not to take part in the elections on the 19th.

After 50 years of free constitutional life, he points out, when by a supreme effort the Greek people had succeeded in realizing a large part of the national program, men are being deprived of political liberties.

Since the greater part of Liberal electors and many Liberal deputies will be with the colors this party cannot lend itself to a comedy unworthy of a free people and contrary to the national will. We are in the presence of a manifest deviation from the political system.

The constitution changes from day to day into a mere scrap of paper, and we see inaugurated by the sport of successive dissolutions of the Chamber, a governmental system which is meaningless except in a country like Prussia, where the monarch is the supreme organ of the state.

The Liberal party is by no means abandoning politics by not participating in the elections, but leaves to the government full responsibility for disasters to which their policy is leading the nation.

The Liberal party will, when external affairs are improved and if faith in the future of Hellenism is not shaken by disasters prepared for by government policy, be ready to share in the struggle to which the country is being forced for the defense of constitutional liberties. The struggle will then be carried on with less danger than would be the case today in the midst of the most terrible national crisis the country has ever experienced.

FORD PEACE TRIP BEFORE LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN

Questions Discussed Range From Danish Merchandise Agreement to Gold Reserve

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—Reference was made in the House of Commons yesterday to the Ford peace trip, a member asking that the mission should be informed that a visit to the United Kingdom would be irritating and unwelcome.

Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that passports to members of the mission had been issued to neutral countries only, and speaking for himself he thought it would be undignified for the government to send to a number of ladies and gentlemen, who, whatever their merits, were not particularly important, any such intimation as desired by the member.

Further questions covered a variety of topics, from the Danish merchandise agreement, which Lord Robert Cecil regretted being unable to lay on the table, but which, like a similar agreement, was based on the practice of making effective a distinction between bona-fide neutral and enemy oversea trade, to the question of gold reserve, Mr. McKenna mentioning on this point that the gold held by banks on June 30, 1915, was £110,200,000 as against £82,800,000 on June 30, 1914. The amount of gold in the hands of the general public was, according to the best estimate, £75,000,000 on June 30 last as against £78,000,000 on June 30, 1914.

SOCIALIST GROUP IN REICHSTAG AND PEACE QUESTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday — The Vorwaerts states that the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag will ask the chancellor whether he is prepared to state under what conditions he would enter peace negotiations. This action is regarded as indicating a concession to growing pressure, but is not expected to be followed up with vigor or to initiate a departure from the previous attitude of the party majority.

EXPLANATION OF THE FALL OF THE SPANISH CABINET

Difficulties Over Army Reforms Bill—Future Government Possibilities Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain, Tuesday—The fall of the Spanish Cabinet which has occurred is due to difficulties over the army reforms bill.

The opposition, under Count Romanones complained that Senor Dato's refusal to introduce general estimates including army estimates prevented the opposition from knowing the cost of reforms. Refusing to accept the motion for a financial discussion before settling reforms, Senor Dato went to the palace to present his resignation to the King.

While future possibilities include a reconstituted Conservative government, the Liberal opposition vigorously led by Count Romanones is in a stronger position than for some time and his party is thought to be quite ready to resume power.

The war attitude of Count Romanones, who is persona grata with the King, is a neutrality benovelent to the Allies, but his return to power would not result in a change in the general external policy.

POPE PLEADS FOR PEACE THROUGH IDEAS' EXCHANGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Tuesday—The pope yesterday held a secret consistory for the creation of six new cardinals, bringing the number up to 61, including 30 Italians.

In his allocution the pope deplored the horrors of the war, particularly the Armenian atrocities, and pleaded for a just and lasting peace through the exchange of ideas, direct and indirect, based upon good will and calm deliberation. Concessions should be made by both sides with good grace as the prolongation of the war might mean the beginning of decadence for Europe.

He emphasized how the war had prejudiced the dignity of the Roman pontiff.

Already we have complained, he declared, that the position of the pope is such as not to permit him to use the full liberty absolutely necessary for the government of the church. Those governing Italy were not wanting in good intentions to eliminate these inconveniences, but this clearly demonstrated that the position of the pope was dependent on civil authorities, and change of men and circumstances might change the position for the worse.

In conclusion, he referred to the fact that the representatives accredited to the Vatican had been obliged to leave Italy, increasing the difficulty of communicating with the Roman Catholic world.

HERBERT SAMUEL TO BE OPPOSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CLEVELAND, England—Herbert Samuel is to be opposed in Cleveland by-election, Reginald Knight standing as a protest against the new drinking restrictions in London and as the business government candidate.

BRITISH TROOPS NOW AT KUT-EL-AMARA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—It is officially stated that General Townshend's force has reached Kut-el-Amara without further fighting.

SERVICE BOARD OPENS INQUIRY INTO NEW HAVEN

State Commission Starts Investigation Ordered by Legislature Into Methods Employed in Financing Railroad

Some 25 persons, including the leading officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, were in attendance this forenoon at the opening session of the investigation by the Massachusetts public service commission into the finances of the New Haven road. This inquiry was ordered by the last Legislature, and upon the results will be founded the report and recommendations to be filed by the commission with the next Legislature.

In his opening statement Chairman Macleod quoted the act under which the hearing proceeded. Section 8 of chapter 383 of the acts of 1915 is as follows:

Section 8. The public service commission is hereby authorized and instructed to make such investigation as in its judgment the public interest requires of the capital expenditures and investments of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and its existing contingent liabilities, and the validity thereof under the laws of this commonwealth and under the laws of any other state under which said company is organized; and to report its findings, together with any recommendations as to legislation or other action by or in behalf of the commonwealth, to the General Court not later than the first day of February, 1916. The commission may hold public hearings in connection with such investigation. The commission may expend in carrying out the provisions of this section a sum not exceeding $10,000, to be assessed upon and paid by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

"The entire act, of which this is one section, is 'An act relative to the capitalization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the further supervision of said company by the commonwealth' and was the result of a special report made by this commission to the General Court last year, relative to the 'relation of railroad corporations to the statute laws of this commonwealth and of other states,' said Mr. Macleod. "The necessity of the investigation which was authorized by section 8, and which we are now conducting, was pointed out in that report. It arises, primarily, from the conflicting railroad laws of this commonwealth and of neighboring states."

"In outward appearance and practical effect, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is a corporate unit, a single entity with one management, one capitalization and one property. In legal theory there are three corporations, one of Massachusetts, one of Connecticut and one of Rhode Island, and the powers granted to these three corporations by their respective states have been very different.

"The powers granted by Massachusetts have been relatively narrow and restricted; the powers granted by Connecticut and Rhode Island, broad and unrestricted. As a result, the railroad has done many things with the full authority and approval of the sovereign states of Con-

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CHINESE CRUISER MUTINY STOPPED; PEACE RESTORED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKIN, China, Tuesday—The mutiny which occurred on the cruiser Chao Ho at Shanghai has been suppressed.

It appears the cruiser fired on the arsenal and a party attacked by land.

The cruiser has now been recaptured and the land movement repulsed, peace being restored.

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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

President Woodrow Wilson

NINE ARRESTS IN ALLEGED ILLEGAL REGISTRATION CASE

Cambridge Citizens Are Arraigned in Superior Court and Held in $1000 Bonds Each

Nine Cambridge citizens, several of whom are members of the Harvard University faculty, appeared before Judge Hardy in the Middlesex county superior court today and entered pleas of not guilty to indictments against them in connection with alleged illegal registration of Harvard students in the city of Cambridge. The men were held in $1000 each which they furnished.

The men held are as follows:

Hale G. Knight, assistant to Professor William B. Munro of the department of government, Harvard University.

Paul E. Sabine, assistant professor in physics, Harvard College.

Thomas K. Rineker, Harvard Law school.

Arthur K. Reading, lawyer, chairman of the Wendell P. Rockwood campaign committee for mayor and a candidate for representative at the last state election.

Herbert B. Harris, Boston lawyer, who has been prominently identified with the Republican machine in Cambridge and is one of the active leaders in the Rockwood mayoralty campaign.

Kenneth P. Hill, for years prominent in Cambridge politics, and representative-elect from Cambridge.

The Rev. Edward E. Atkinson, Harvard graduate, lives at Delta Upsilon Fraternity Club.

James R. Wild.

Wilfred L. Clark, common councilman from ward 8, who is a candidate for election to city council at the coming municipal election.

District Attorney Corcoran, at whose instance warrants for the arrest of these men were issued last night, declined today to say anything further than that the cases would be brought to an immediate trial. The indictments were secret and the district attorney would not state the exact charges.

Other Harvard students and instructors involved are Charles Wadsworth, 3d, assistant director of the Wolcott-Gibbs memorial laboratory; Malcolm P. McNair, Harvard senior; Alfred T. Larson, instructor in chemistry at Harvard; Holland Field Burr, divinity student, lives in Pomona, Cal.; James C. Simpson, divinity student, lives in Winthrop, Brown graduate; Frank A. Larson, divinity student, lives in Knoxville, Ill.; De Forest Anthony, student, lives in Fall River; Luther T. Hardwick, divinity student, lives at Hardwick, Vt.; Merrill S. Gaunt, divinity student, Methuen, Amherst graduate; Robert E. Rockwood, instructor romance languages, Shattuck fellowship; Stokely W. Morgan, senior, lives in Nantucket; Douglass Stewart, student, New York city; William K. Mikesell, divinity student, Wilmington, Del.; Norris F. Hall, Austin teaching fellow, lives in Ardmore, Pa., and Donald H. Whittemore, Jr., North Scituate.

UNITED STATES TO REFUSE GERMANY EVIDENCE ASKED

State Department Will Reply There Is No Obligation to Explain Its Demand for Attaches' Removal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The issue between the United States and Germany over the question of the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, naval and military attaches of the German embassy, was increased last night when the state department let it be known that it will refuse a request of Germany for the evidence on which it based its demand for the removal of the two officers. The request of Germany came through two channels, the embassy and by cable from Ambassador Gerard.

The embassy takes the position that German honor is at stake as a result of the request for the recall of the two officers on grounds obviously implicating the embassy. Insistence is made on the point that the German government is entitled to have in its possession the specification of charges and offenses against the men.

It is urged by the embassy that there are no precedents for the peremptory request for the recall.

The position of the state department was stated authoritatively yesterday as follows:

First—The United States will answer Germany that there is no obligation under international law or otherwise for this government to furnish its reasons. Therefore, the request of Germany will not be granted.

Second—That to comply with the German request would necessitate revealing the sources of information through which this government has gathered its evidence regarding the activities of the two attachés.

Third—That the United States is demanding that the attaches "leave the territory of the United States" and that it is not an obligation on this country to obtain their safe conduct for them if Germany does not ask it.

Fourth—The United States will give the German government a stenographic copy of what was said relating to Captain Boy-Ed in the trial of the officials of the Hamburg-American line. This will be done merely to show that the government did not base its demand for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed on the statements made concerning him in the trial.

A cablegram was received yesterday from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin bearing on the cases. The nature of the message was not given out.

"Persona non grata" is considerel to be a mental state, a matter of individual unacceptability. A government may object to the person of a representative sent by another government and the cause of the objection need not be

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PRESIDENT URGES DEFENSE STEPS FOR ALL AMERICA

Increase of Standing Army and Navy, Training Citizen Force, Further Tax for Revenue, Asked in Message to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Defense of the liberty of the western hemisphere was urged upon Congress today by President Wilson in his annual message, read personally by him to the members of both houses, assembled in the House chamber. With a greater Pan-Americanism as the object, the President asked Congress for legislation to protect the United States from dangers within and to safeguard all America from European or Asiatic aggression.

Crowds went early to the Capitol. Only 565 cards of admittance to the public galleries were issued. Every one of them was used. Both the executive and diplomatic galleries filled, like the public galleries, to utmost capacity. In the diplomatic gallery foreign representatives were glad to sit in the aisles. The South and Central American republics were particularly well represented.

Among the diplomats were the British ambassador, the Japanese ambassador, the Russian ambassador and the Argentine ambassador and the ministers from Persia, Panama, Salvador and Sweden.

The President's voice grew in volume as he proceeded. He read slowly, emphasizing his words with care, and pausing perceptibly after each phrase.

The legislation sought may be summarized as follows:

1. Larger army and navy.
2. Government purchase of merchant ships, and liberation of navigation laws.
3. Philippines government reforms.
4. Porto Rico government reform.
5. Revenue-extension of war tax, retention of sugar duty and raising $112,000,000 new revenue by taxing incomes, gasoline, automobiles, pig iron and fabricated iron and steel.
6. Laws to facilitate federal prosecution of crimes such as conspiracies, plots against munition plants, etc.
7. Federal aid to vocational education.
8. Conservation laws — waterpower, minerals, etc.
9. Rural credits.
10. Commission to investigate transportation conditions and recommend legislation to help the railroads.

"Freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples," is claimed by the President in his message. "We retain unabated," he said, "the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America."

Four hundred thousand "disciplined citizens" are proposed as a supplement to the regular army, the success of this citizen soldiery depending upon the "patriotic feeling of the younger men" and "the patriotic spirit of the employers."

"A navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions," is described by the President as follows: Twenty-seven battleships of the first line, six battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, five first class cruisers, three second class cruisers, 10 third class cruisers, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, six monitors, 20 gunboats, four supply ships, 15 fuel ships, four transports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types and two ammunition ships. According to the program these vessels would be built or building by 1921.

Before asking for enactment of the government ship purchase bill which failed last session, the President urged encouragement of the privately-owned American merchant marine by promptly removing "every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence" and facilitating "the building, purchase, and American registration of ships" to restore the merchant marine which "we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference."

An intention to make the munitions plants, now reaping a harvest because of the European war, pay part of the cost of the preparedness program is apparent in the President's proposal to tax pig iron and manufactured iron and steel. Issuance of bonds for revenue is disapproved by the President in the words, "The industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation."

The most vigorous part of the message was the President's denunciation of the so-called hyphenated Americans, which he introduced by saying: "I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders." Those foreign-born citizens, a few of them, he continued, "have formed plots to destroy property, . . . entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, . . . sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own." "Such creatures of passion, dis-

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

TRIBUTES PAID TO ALLIES AT THE GUILDHALL

Questions Relating to War Dealt With in Ministerial Speeches Delivered at the Lord Mayor's Gathering

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—As mentioned in the cable dispatches' to The Christian Science Monitor, Lord Mayor's day closed with the banquet at the historic Guildhall at which, according to a custom which has its roots in the very distant past, the incoming lord mayor and sheriffs entertained His Majesty's ministers. The list of guests included the best known names in the church, in the political and legal world, in the civil service, in the sphere of London government and so on. It included also representatives of the allied and neutral governments.

In proposing the toast of "Our Allies" the home secretary, Sir John Simon, after referring to the way in which the ties binding the allied great powers had been drawn closer until it had ceased to be merely military or naval, and had become a union of the spirit of free peoples, continued that the Allies were not five but seven, the two that remained were small states, but they had proved themselves to be great peoples. Belgium and Serbia, Sir John Simon added, are in all our hearts tonight, and if the measure of the worth of an ally is measured by the sacrifice that ally makes in the common cause, then who will dispute that Belgium and Serbia are the greatest of them all. These two small communities have proved to the world that there is no price too high for a brave people to pay to secure its independence. Each may repeat the words of the poet:

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll;
I am the master of my fate,
I am the master of my soul.

The French ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, in replying, said the war still goes on and in this strategic struggle the soul of the different peoples stands revealed, and we, the Allies can compare ourselves with our adversaries. On the one side the calm courage, faith in an ideal of justice and liberty, the resolve to make use only of legitimate methods of defense; on the other, thoughts of lucre and disregard of all the dictates of humanity, the destruction of unfortified towns, the sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of innocent lives, a sort of perverted joy in evil doing, a childish idea of dominating the world by terrorism.

Referring to the execution of Miss Cavell, M. Cambon said acts so odious dishonor a nation, and those by whom it is governed. They do not sow terror. They arouse indignation and strengthen the resolution of the Allies to resist and to conquer. I do not fear contradiction when I say that on the morrow of the assassination of Miss Cavell voluntary recruiting in England received a powerful stimulus. These errors of judgment, M. Cambon added, threw a strange light on the soul of Germany. If they believed so firmly, he said, in the superiority of material force, if they deny the efficacy of moral motives, if they imagine that they can terrorize us by acts of brutality, it is that they themselves are only amenable to brute force, and that when that fails them they will not be able to find in their own heart those reasons for resistance which inspire noble Belgium, heroic Serbia and all the Allies. They did not know when that would happen, but what was certain was that it would happen.

Replying to the toast of the two services, Mr. Balfour said he thought it was forgotten even now that the whole strategy of the Allies was based upon the allied fleets. Never was there a war in which dramatic passages connected with the fleet were fewer. Never was there a war in which the performance of the allied fleets, French, Italian, British and Russian, were more absolutely essential to all the land operations. They were quite accustomed in these islands to depending as they did and as they must upon the strength of their fleet for their very existence; they were quite familiar with the fact that fleets could play a great part in military operations, but he was not wrong when he said that the fortunes of this war would have been utterly different from what they were or what they were going to be, had it not been that the Allies from the first day of the war had commanded the seas. He said that for this reason. The central powers of Europe had two immense advantages, apart from unity of control, a collateral advantage by no means to be despised. In the first place they had made ample preparations; in the second place, they had what was called interior lines of communication, which gave them a permanent and inalienable advantage from certain points of view. These advantages would have been absolutely overwhelming if the three allies as they were then, the four allies as they were now, separated by the sea on the outside fringe, unprepared for a war like this and largely depending, therefore, on oversea supplies for their necessary munitions—their position would have been impossible and intolerable, had it not been for the binding force and the oversea security given them by their allies.

Continuing Mr. Balfour said to praise the armies which the genius of Lord Kitchener had raised was superfluous. Day by day they were adding to their laurels; day by day they were adding to their numbers; and what they had done was but a small earnest of what they were still predestined to accomplish. They might ask him what was his forecast. He declined to assume the character of a prophet, but he might point out one or two facts on which prophecy might be based.

I am sure, Mr. Balfour continued, that when the historian looks back upon this war and writes its history, he will not feel inclined to say that there was a moment when the calculations of the central power were near their accomplishment. They had the immense advantage of carrying out a plan of which they knew and nobody else knew. They had the immense advantage of having made full preparations, while their opponents had not, and I think it is not impossible that if the same game were again played, a different issue might have occurred. The first spring that might have been fatal has been utterly foiled. Now the position appears to be one in which neither side is making great advances or great retreats. But on whose side does that tell? Does it tell on the side which has staked everything on the success of the first spring, or does it tell on the side which is gradually collecting its forces, gradually bringing together the men and munitions with a full supply of which our opponent started? Clearly when you get to this pass in a war like this, it means that the tide of the enemy's success has reached its limits and that what they have to look forward to is the ebb, slow or fast as the case may be, but the ebb all the same.

Turning to the position in the Balkans, Mr. Balfour said undoubtedly the betrayal by Bulgaria of all her traditions under the leadership of her King is a triumph for German diplomacy which I am the last to minimize. How was that diplomatic triumph obtained? So far at least as the rulers of Bulgaria are concerned, it seems quite clear that they were animated by a simple motive, or perhaps you may say, two simple motives, greed and fear. When you are dealing with rulers of a certain type, greed and fear are powerful and indeed, dominating motives, and I believe that no diplomacy on the part of the Allies would have sufficed to outweigh the simple fact that the rulers of Bulgaria thought that Germany and Austria were the winning powers—a great miscalculation, as doubtless some day they will find to their regret, but remember it was a deliberate miscalculation made upon such things as came before them.

No doubt what may have partly moved them was the temporary retirement of the forces of Russia, a retirement, the strategic and military effects of which they utterly miscalculated and misunderstood. I think they did not sufficiently realize the power and the resolution of some countries with which they had to deal and here we ourselves are in part to blame. I am not one of those who think that the press of this country is unpatriotic—I do not think any section of the press is unpatriotic, but I do think some sections forget that the articles they write are read far beyond the limits of these islands and are interpreted, or I should say, misinterpreted, by people who know nothing about our modes of thought, our habits of life, our ways of treating great national emergencies. We British have always taken a gloomy joy in self-depreciation, but we know our own peculiarities. But when an important newspaper says that here or there in some vital matter we have shown ourselves unable to rise to the height of the effort or the self-sacrifice demanded of us, that is naturally believed by people who do not know that it is not intended to mean that we are worse than other people, but that it is intended to rouse the sluggard and to stir up those who do not realize how great is the effort required of us.

I have not the slightest objection personally to domestic criticism, as long as it is domestic, but when you come to a state of things in which articles in great newspapers are translated by the Germans and circulated in hundreds of thousands in the neutral countries, is it not a proof that we are misusing the freedom of the press. I have, perhaps, traveled far from the navy and the army, but I have not in reality. If our public utterances raise up new forces in the east or west or elsewhere, there the navy and the army are concerned, there the sacrifices of the war are increased, there, in short, you will have added strength to your enemies, which all your victories, whether by land or by sea, will have hard work to overcome—but they will be overcome. When I look back to the forces to which we are opposed, when I consider the cause for which we are fighting, when I see our strength growing day by day, when I see the strain put upon our enemies growing in like manner, until it seems that we are almost in sight of the time when that strain will become intolerable, then, without venturing on dogmatic prophecy, I say that I myself look with serene confidence on the conflict in which the noble self-sacrifice of these two great services of which I am speaking will find their immortal reward.

Mr. Asquith, who replied to the toast of His Majesty's ministers, said, after 15 months spent in the strenuous and undivided pursuit of a supreme aim, we have only one party. The voice of faction is silenced and with a few insignificant and superficial cross-currents, the stream of our national life flows with gathered and growing volume in an ever deepening channel of united purpose and of concentrated resolve. In the year which has passed since I last spoke at this table, the whole face of the world, past and prospective, has been changed. Our whole life has taken a new and sober coloring in a subduing consciousness of great issues steadily faced, and at times an overshadowing presence of sorrow and of loss.

After referring, as mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor cable dispatches, to the question of the censorship, and to the suppression of the Globe, which at a somewhat critical moment saw fit, he said, to invent and to circulate a lie, not only a lie, but a malignant lie, and a mischievous lie, and after that lie had been contradicted on the highest authority deliberately to reassert it, he went on to speak of the mission of Lord Kitchener, and of the gallant struggle of the Serbian army and people. They are upholding, he said, despite the short-sighted hostility of one of their neighbors, and the lamentable vacillation and hesitations of another, not only their own national independence, but what we believe with them, to be the true and permanent interests of the population of the Balkan area. I know there is a plentiful crop of criticism, as Mr. Balfour has already said, mainly proceeding from people who, perhaps, cannot take into account the conditions which dominate the various theaters of war. There is a plentiful crop of criticism upon the diplomacy and strategy of the Allies. The time has not yet come when a full disclosure of these conditions is possible, and when it does come, I do not myself believe the statesmen and generals of the allied powers will have any reason to shrink from the verdict of an impartial tribunal. But there is not one of these powers, whatever may have been the mistakes if there have been mistakes, or the shortcomings, if there have been shortcomings, there is not one of these powers, Russia, France, Italy or ourselves, which is not absolutely determined—I can say it in the names of all of them—to secure for Serbia a future which her heroism and her sacrifices have so well deserved. Nor, if I may just for a moment extend our vision a little farther afield, is there one of these powers who has not contributed its full share to the common cause by sea or by land.

Let me here say a word of appreciation and admiration for the courage and skill with which the army of Italy, under the eyes of its gallant King and with his cooperation, is pushing the Austrians step by step and going every week nearer and nearer to its goal. The allied powers are united in purpose. We stand or fall together, and all the stories which from time to time are circulated by the enemy of piecemeal arrangements and of separate or one-sided peace, are nothing but idle and worthless chatter. One might think from some of the things one reads in the press, and even in some of the debates which take place in august assemblies to which I do not myself belong, that the conduct of the war here has been from its beginning down to today, an unbroken series of follies and blunders. You know well, as I know, that it is not the judgment of the people of this country, it is not the judgment of our allies, and, what is perhaps more important, it is not the judgment of our enemies. I defined or endeavored to define in this hall a year ago, the objects without the attainment of which the Allies would not lay down their arms. They remain today what they were then. We pursue them with undiminished faith. We believe that we have advanced a long way to their achievement. Be the journey long or short, we shall not pause or falter until we have secured for the smaller states in Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself, and for the world at large, its final emancipation from the reign of force.

In the course of his reply to the toast of the judges and the bar of England, Lord Reading said he was not likely to forget his return from America. He returned on an American vessel, and as they approached the danger zone, one could detect anxiety on the faces of the women and the men on board the liner. He himself had an advantage, he knew that there was a place at which they were to be met. There on the horizon, far away, he saw at last two little specks. They proved to be warships, and he could not easily forget the scene on board the liner when men, women and children, recognizing that they were warships, rejoiced and congratulated each other, never doubting for one moment that on that vast expanse of sea, the warships that were approaching were British warships.

BRITISH GRAIN CROPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the preliminary statement of the hay and corn crops of Great Britain, issued by the board of agriculture, shows a large increase in the total production of wheat during the past year. For that period the total production of wheat in England and Wales was 8,490,692 quarters, being 1,180,000 quarters more than the previous year and the largest crop recorded since 1898. The area under cultivation is larger by 363,000 acres than in the previous year, but the yield per acre is somewhat less. The total production of barley is by far the lowest recorded, as a result partly of the decrease in acreage and partly of the poor average yield, which is 3½ bushels less than the average for the previous 10 years. Beans show a like decline in quantity, but the total production of oats is 900,000 quarters more than in 1914. While the hay from clover and rotation grasses has benefited from the second cut being as good, or even better than the first, meadow hay, on the other hand, is 4¾ hundredweight below average. The total production of both kinds of hay amounts to 6,600,000 tons, which, with the exception of the year 1911, is the smallest yield since 1901.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMIE DES BEAUX ARTS

No Prizes Distributed Because Students Are at Front—Future of French Art

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The annual meeting of the Académie des Beaux Arts was unusually short this year, but also equally unusually interesting. Of the yearly ceremonies of the five academies which take place at the Institut de France, that of the Beaux Arts is generally admitted to be the most popular. It is open to the public by ticket and the main features have always been the distribution of the Prix de Rome, and the performance of some of the work of the most promising musical students from the Villa Médicis. This year, however, no prizes could be distributed, as all the students are at the front, and for the same reason the representation of their compositions has been relegated to some later date. The meeting will be specially memorable for the great speech made by M. Léon Bonnat, who presided, upon the future of French art, and also for the lofty appreciation of the life and work of Massenet, the most characteristic of French musicians, by M. Widor, the perpetual secretary of the academy of fine arts.

After paying an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of their students, M. Bonnat, speaking of the French schools of art, viz.: the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Academy at the Villa Médicis at Rome, said that the great French school, "the first in the whole world and in fact the only one," as it has recently been truly described by an eminent American architect, still continued to exist, and they were not a little proud of it. Its past was the sufficient guarantee of its future. Neighboring nations, jealous of French art, had vainly tried to imitate it, but they had not succeeded in doing so, because they had lacked the tradition of France to guide them—that great tradition of art which for centuries had kept French ideals high. Her neighbors in their weakness had substituted for traditional French teaching, based on eternal laws of truth, he knew not what crude and inefficient formulas. For them everything had become "l'art nouveau," of which the message, whether in painting or architecture was the very negation of all that France had stood for. Heaviness and lack of grace permeated every branch of this art nouveau, even to that of home decoration, as was glaringly enough seen in the special section of foreign furniture at the autumn salon some few years ago.

These were the tendencies, said M. Bonnat, which, in their presumptive ignorance, they had sought, though needless to say, in vain, to impose upon French art. The day was, however, surely not far distant when the arts of peace temporarily stifled by this iniquitous war, would again rejoice the hearts of men, and then French art would shine forth once more with new and incomparable splendor.

M. Widor's appreciation and review of Massenet's life and work was a fresh tribute to the greatness of this French musician. His musical works have already been extensively dealt with in detail by the critics, but what is not generally known, and which was one point M. Widor specially touched upon, are not only the immense obstacles that Massenet had to overcome to get his musical education, but the inveterate opposition accorded to his work by rival musicians.

Massenet's immediate family was military, but several of his ancestors held important positions as professors and judges in Alsace. His own parents were ruined by the revolution of 1848, so that, while still a mere lad, he had to face the greatest hardships. To enable him to live while attending the classes at the Conservatoire, he resorted to all kinds of measures to make money, even to an engagement to play the big drum and accessories at one of the small theaters.

To great vivacity of thought and fineness of intelligence Massenet had added, said M. Widor, a technical knowledge that was profound. His talent was sure of itself, his art clear, delicate and charming, calling to memory that epoch when the irony of Voltaire fraternized with the humor of Beaumarchais, and with the tender grace of Fragonard and Watteau. These were qualities that never grew old, and which, being essentially Latin, were also essentially French.

Massenet's sincerity and loyalty to his ideals were attested by the great fact that at a time of the greatest anarchy in the world of art when, by making concession to the revolutionists, he could have spared himself much hostile criticism, he had kept his art true and impeccable. Massenet succeeded in uniting that which was best in modernism with the truest respect for tradition and with that work he was content, although to have trampled on tradition might well have insured him even greater public recognition.

M. ALBERT THOMAS' DUTIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Journal Officiel published recently an order of General Galliéni's extending the powers of Albert Thomas, under secretary of state for munitions. He is now in charge of artillery, military equipment and explosives. He is also entrusted with the task of ensuring the adequate supply of munitions for the engineering and aviation services.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF M. SKOULOUDIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps publishes the following information regarding the new Greek premier, obtained from a Greek source. M. Stephanos Skouloudis is a Cretan by origin. He began his career, according to his own account, as an employee in a shop. Successful from the first, it was not long before he became a banker and with some other Greeks founded the Bank of Constantinople which now no longer exists. When he left Constantinople for Athens, he was in easy circumstnces. A few years later he turned his attention to politics. M. Skouloudis is a man of wide knowledge with a manner which wins him the regard of his associates. He speaks several languages with facility, particularly French. While in Constantinople, he paid special attention to the affairs of what is known among Greeks as the "Nation," that is, the Greeks of Turkey. He is therefore very well informed with regard to the position of the Greek provinces in the Turkish empire. It was partly for this reason that Tricoupis held him in such high esteem. Soon after his arrival in Athens he was elected deputy for Syra. He was not often heard in the Chamber and lost his seat at a later election. For a short time he held the post of Greek representative in Madrid and was then again elected to the Chamber as member for Thebes. When Tricoupis returned to power he made M. Skouloudis minister of marine. The Tricoupis cabinet having fallen, M. Skouloudis did not again form part of a cabinet until a few years later, when he was minister for foreign affairs in the Rhallys ministry. In this post he had no scope for any initiative, since the powers, whose mediation Greece had asked, carried on the negotiations with Turkey themselves and communicated directly with the King of Greece. The minister for foreign affairs could only offer his advice. This he did, and it was noted that it was of an extremely sound character. Following on this period, M. Skouloudis kept aloof from politics for three years. It was M. Venizelos who once more brought him into public notice, taking him in 1912-13 as plenipotentiary to the Balkan conference in London. During these negotiations M. Skouloudis gave proof of much tact and of a clear comprehension of the situation. At this period he was inspired by friendly sentiments towards the triple entente.

NEW DIRECTOR OF MUNITION RECRUITING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the minister of munitions has appointed Lord Murray to be temporary director of recruiting for munitions work, in order to carry out the policy of the ministry in securing the most effective use and distribution of labor, skilled and unskilled, male and female, in munition factories. Lord Murray has a good reputation as a business man, having had considerable experience as a director of the firm of Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, contractors. In Parliament he has served as parliamentary secretary to the treasury, and as under-secretary for India. His present post is a purely honorary one.

His new duties will include the general supervision of the supply of labor, and the position is closely parallel to that held by Lord Derby. It will involve the bringing into correlation of all the various interests of the industrial world, with a view to speeding up the output of munitions generally. One of Lord Murray's tasks will be to persuade employers to refuse skilled applicants for employment where it is possible to employ the unskilled, or women, so as to facilitate the supply for the national shell factories. He will also have to negotiate with the trade unions to get them to relax their rules to insure the smooth working of the various factories. Lord Murray will work in close touch with the trade union leaders, and with the central munitions labor supply committee, which is under the presidency of Arthur Henderson, M .P.

BRITISH - SWEDISH NEGOTIATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the British-Swedish negotiations were brought to a conclusion a short while since. It was found impossible to come to any definite decision, but the hope was expressed that the termination of the negotiations would in no way affect the existing friendly commercial relations between the two countries. The Stockholm journal, the Dagens Nyheter, states that it was known for some time past that the negotiations could not be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, but that the committee were anxious to avoid as far as possible, any unfriendly feeling at the close of the proceedings. The Swedish government was in full agreement with those engaged in the negotiations as to the impossibility of accepting the British demands. Commenting on this matter, the Stockholm Tidning writes: "We believe we are right in stating that any material advantages which might have been gained, had we acceded to the British demands, would in no way have compensated us for what we should have lost thereby. Even considering the case from an economical point of view, there were certain conditions to which no honorable nation could subject herself. The difficulties we now have to face," the Stockholm Tidning writes in conclusion, "need not prove any more arduous than those we have faced for so long."

INDIAN POSTOFFICE SERVICE IN THE WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Indian postoffice, with which the telegraphic department is now amalgamated, has long prided itself upon its efficiency and resource, and the war has given it ample opportunity for the display of both these qualities. The annual report on posts and telegraphs, which has recently been issued by the Hon. C. H. Harrison, director-general of these services, says that field postoffices have been sent from India to accompany all the Indian expeditionary forces, and at the present moment there are at least 500 postal employees on field service out of India. True to its British traditions, the postoffice only takes for foreign service those who specially volunteer for it; and its resources have been heavily taxed to provide this large staff and replace casualties. Moreover, the deputation of so large a number of trained men has made the work of those who are left in India heavier. So adequately has the situation been met, however, that while the work of the postoffice in India has not been permitted to suffer, that of the field postoffices has been satisfactory in every force, although the difficulties have been many and the conditions unusual. The same applies to the telegraph department, in which a correspondingly large number of employees have been withdrawn for military service.

Apart from the war the past year was signalized by the complete amalgamation of the postoffice and telegraph department. An experimental amalgamation had been in force for some time in two circles, and in the light of the experience gained, a scheme for its extension to the remaining circles was prepared. This was sanctioned by the secretary of state, and came into force from April 1, 1914. The process of assimilation was proceeding most satisfactorily, and all the outstanding questions had been practically disposed of, when the introduction of the censorship, consequent on the outbreak of the war, dislocated the transaction of business, and thereafter everything was subordinated to military requirements. In this connection extremely heavy work was thrown upon the department. Large dispatches of staff and stores had to be arranged for, and that this was possible with a staff which, on the introduction of the amalgamation scheme, was reduced to the figure thought necessary for normal requirements, reflects the greatest credit on them.

ECONOMIC UNIFYING OF GERMANY AWAITED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Hermann Kirchhoff, who acted as Bismarck's right hand in the matter of carrying out the latter's railway policy, has taken advantage of the public honor recently done to his work to address an open letter of thanks to the press in which the following remarks occurred:

After the political, the economic unification of Germany is the greatest problem still awaiting solution. Bismarck sought to realize it by his railway policy, his efforts have since been continued, and —if all the various signs are not deceptive—it will be solved after the war more satisfactorily than ever.

The proposal made in my writings for unification in the form of a syndicate, in which the railway administrations of the various federal states were to remain independent, after the pattern of the Zollverein, was a concession to the marked separatism that characterized the preceding period. I too could not be wholly satisfied by such an arrangement. Policy, however, is the art of the obtainable, and more was not obtainable at the time. The present newly awakened consciousness of the relationship of all the German races, and their unfeigned enthusiasm for everything German have led me to hope that the old Bismarckian conception of an imperial railway may be taken up again in its entirety and realized upon the conclusion of the war. . . . We should not stop, however, at the unification of the German railway system. The canals projected all over Germany, and the regulation of German waterways call for the institution of a uniform policy. Railway and waterway tariff policy is becoming more and more inter-related. While the political truce still rests upon these great economic questions, and must not be broken by me, I would yet formulate the following watchword for the future: The unification of the German railway and waterway system.

The question of the advisability of a united railway system was also broached, it will be remembered, at a recent session of the Bavarian Diet, on which occasion the premier, Count Hertling, forbore to discuss the matter on the ground that representatives of the various federal states were shortly to meet to confer upon it.

SWEDISH REINDEER EXPORT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Swedish government are considering the question of prohibiting the export of reindeer, for which there has recently been a great demand. It is believed that the chief purchasers have been foreign agents, and in one district alone in North Sweden 8000 reindeer were sold at exorbitant prices for exportation. This caused great indignation among the inhabitants, who depend to a great extent upon the reindeer for food.

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FRENCH SOCIALIST ORDER OF THE DAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The permanent administrative commission of the Socialist party (French section of the international), composed of the citizens Beuchar, Bracke, Braemer, Camelinat, Compère Morel, Dubreuilh, Ducos de la Hallé, Jules Guesde, Gustave Hervé, Rénaudel, Roldes and Vaillant, has unanimously voted the following order of the day: In face of the efforts made by two citizens to propagate in the federation of the Seine the resolutions passed at a meeting held at Zimmerwald in Switzerland (which they attended without possessing any authority from their party for so doing) for the purpose of conferring on the subject of peace with Socialists from neutral and belligerent countries who, for the most part, had no authority from their parties for being present, the permanent administrative commission recalls the fact that, as in other meetings of the same nature organized since the beginning of the war, it refused to take any part in this meeting, and in conformity to decisions of the national council of July 14 and 15, it once more affirms that a lasting peace can only be obtained by the victory of the Allies and the ruin of German militarism and imperialism, and that any other peace, any premature peace, would be nothing more than a truce or a capitulation.

The Socialist commission, in consideration of these facts, concludes the manifesto, invites all the Socialist federations to avoid even the appearance of participating in a propaganda which is contrary to the interests of national defense.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER ORDERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Several Norwegian shipowners have recently placed large orders for new steamers with American shipbuilders. Six motor tank steamers of the Hannevig type are to be built at Philadelphia. These steamers, the first of the kind, are especially constructed to carry oil cargoes, and will have a carrying capacity of 5000 tons each. An order for two vessels has also been placed by the oil tank shipping company of Norway, with the Chester Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia. These will be fitted with turbine engines and will have a displacement of 8000 tons each. They will be completed next summer. The total cost of the new vessels will amount to about kr.15,000,000.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

IS INDIA BEARING HER FAIR SHARE OF WAR BURDEN?

Organ Says Feeling Prevails India Is Not Doing What She Ought to Help England

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The recent speech delivered by the finance minister, Sir William Meyer, at Karachi, gave rise to a somewhat vigorous controversy as to whether India was doing as much as she could towards helping the empire to sustain the various burdens imposed upon it by the war.

After referring to the recent fiasco of the Rangoon port loan, for which seven lakhs was asked, and only Rs. 17,000 subscribed, Sir W. Meyer said "Believe me, gentlemen, the first duty of those who, like yourselves, have thrown in their lot with India, is to India, and I would say to you, therefore, use your superfluous cash in subscribing to the Indian government loans. India, as I have already pointed out, has materially helped the empire at this crisis. The best way in which she can render further help is to be prosperous and contented internally, and to rely, as far as possible, on her own resources."

These remarks have aroused strong criticism in the Anglo-Indian press. The Statesman says it is convinced that "in this matter Sir William Meyer does not represent the general sentiment of the country. The feeling which obtains very widely is that India is not doing as much as she ought to help England in a conflict in which her own interests are vitally involved. . . . If the empire were to be worsted in the struggle, there would be no India, at any rate, no free progressive India such as we now see."

"So far," continues the Statesman, "India has not contributed, as a country, one anna to the cost of the war. We are far from minimizing the splendid help rendered by placing at the disposal of the empire 200,000 trained troops. But the service of the Indian soldier is his personal contribution to the struggle, and it may fairly be said that apart from the families and dependents of the soldiers, no one has suffered loss or endured any sacrifice by reason of the service of Indian troops in Europe. If the troops had remained in India we should have paid precisely what we are paying now, neither more nor less."

Finally the Statesman declines to accept Sir William Meyer's ipse dixit on the limits of India's lending capacity. The probability is, it includes, that the government have been unskillful borrowers. Much hoarded wealth is shown to be buried in the earth and waiting for a secure investment. It is not beyond the wit of man to devise means of rendering this money available for the state. The Englishman, another organ of Anglo-Indian opinion, takes a view similar to the Statesman.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—In a lecture in the Loan hall, Colinton, Miss Rosalind Masson took as her subject Robert Louis Stevenson, patriot and soldier. It took a many-sided person, she said, to understand the admirable and non-admirable complexity of Stevenson's character. Lover of the open air, of the salt of the sea, and the dust of the road, restless gypsy, erratic Bohemian, brilliant conversationalist, indefatigable worker, of what strange components was not Robert Louis Stevenson constructed. As an instance of his love and his interest in soldiering he mentioned that when an old general gave him a copy of Hamley's "Operations of War" he wrote to his father saying, "I am drowned in it 100 fathoms deep, and oh, that I had been a soldier is still my cry." With his stepson, Lloyd Osborne, he spent many hours systematically studying the art of war with a map on the floor of mountains, rivers, towns, bridges and roads of two classes, and mimic battalions that marched and counter-marched, changed from col-formation into line, made and destroyed bridges and intrenched camps. At the beginning of 1885 Stevenson was considering the writing of a life of Wellington. Continuing Miss Masson spoke of Stevenson's personal contact with war in Samoa, where he actively took part in the politics that led to the war. The lecturer also told how Stevenson's "Footnote to History" was confiscated by the German government, burned in Berlin and its publisher there fined.

RECRUITING AND TRADE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — The Board of Trade has issued the information that an inter-departmental advisory committee is engaged in preparing lists of those occupations from which enlistment should be restricted, in view of the necessity of maintaining the trade of the country as far as possible. The president of the board of agriculture has called the attention of employers of agricultural labor to the scheme of enlistment originated by Lord Derby, whereby those whose labor is indispensable can enlist and be placed in a group to be called upon when the authorities think fit, taking into consideration their value in the labor market, and their potential value as soldiers. He urges farmers to persuade eligible and fit men in their employ to take this course, in order to prevent them enlisting for immediate service when the Martinmas hirings take place. While these men should be urged to take their places in the reserve, he emphasizes the importance of the enlistment of men who cannot be regarded as indispensable.

(Copyright by Sport and General)

Anti-aircraft guns in the lord mayor's procession

PRICES PROBLEM DURING THE WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—In the fourth of the series of lectures upon economic effects of the war delivered at the university, J. H. Jones, lecturer on social economics, spoke on the cost of living during the war. Several factors, he said, contributed to the rise in prices. Supplies of some commodities were wholly or largely obtained from enemy countries who no longer traded with the United Kingdom, or from allied countries who could not deliver to the same extent, or from neutral countries whose supplies were attracted to Germany by the high prices. Some articles, such as boots and clothing, were so urgently needed for military purposes that the supply available for civilians was largely curtailed. Shortage of transport and the consequent rise in freights, which were generally regarded as causes, were only partial causes. Transport charges, like labor charges, were what the market could bear, and those commodities were made and carried which could bear the highest charge. High prices were valuable in effecting economy, but economy was essential. The retail traders had command over a largely curtailed supply, and only sold to those who offered the highest prices, and who thus were presumably in the greatest need. The government knew that need and effective demand did not coincide and that high prices injured those in receipt of low incomes, who could not afford to economize on indispensables. Hence the need either for raising low wages, or controlling prices. The possibility of controlling prices depended upon the place where the commodity was produced. A maximum price upon wheat last winter would have been of no avail and would have aggravated the shortage by making the United Kingdom an unprofitable market for farmers abroad. Coal being supplied wholly from their own mines was a different matter, and the government now controlled pithead prices. Much depended upon the elasticity of the demand for the commodity, and the extent to which it was exploited by the traders, but the problem of prices would inevitably grow more serious as the number of men drawn into the army and munition factories increased.

POLISH PRINTING WORKS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to a recent decree issued by the German governor-general of Warsaw, anyone owning or making use of a printing press is to report to the police, while the same duty devolves upon anyone in whose house a printing press is in use. The establishment of new printing works is also subject to the approval of the authorities, and any presses not thus reported or approved are liable to confiscation, while their owners will be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or with a fine of not more than 10,000 marks.

NORWAY EMIGRATION DROPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—According to an official report recently issued in Christiania, there has been a considerable decrease in the emigration from that country during the past 10 months. It is considered that this falling off in numbers is probably due to the present situation. Statistics show that whereas 7000 persons emigrated last year during a period of 10 months, less than half that number have left the country during the corresponding period this year.

NEUTRAL WITH BRITISH FLEET

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—J. C. Van der Veer, the London correspondent of the Amsterdam paper Der Telegraaf, in his concluding article on his visit to the British fleet, in company with other journalists, gives an interesting account of the Tiger, the big battle cruiser that the Germans claimed to have sunk. Her commander, he says, looked as if he had by no means swallowed salt water: in fact the bronzed complexion of Captain Pelly gave the impression that he had been scouring the seas ever since the battle of the Dogger bank in the hope of finding the German fleet. Describing the battle, the commander said that the Germans turned tail when they caught sight of the flying squadron. The Tiger was doing at least 29 knots, although the ship was only built to do 28. The firing began at 15 miles, and the range was never less than eight. The Tiger's guns were of longer range than the Blucher's and she was faster. The Blucher was terribly knocked about and gave the Tiger her last shot which, with two others, did little harm. One shell hit the wooden deck, came to an iron beam which changed the direction, and flew over the deck again and overboard. Another projectile made a hole in a turret, and still another made a dent in the thick steel belt just above the water-line.

Mr. Van der Veer was much impressed with the neatness and orderly appearance of the ships of the fleet, and the indifference of the men to the dangers of the sea in the shape of mines and submarines. He emphasized, too, the eagerness of the officers and men of all ranks to take part in an engagement, as a welcome relief to the work of watching and patrolling, "waiting for the ships that never come."

GERMANY AND PEACE QUESTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The correspondent of the Secolo in Switzerland writes to his paper that from information obtained from trustworthy sources, he is convinced that Germany is about to make a marked attempt to bring about the opening of peace negotiations. I have received, says the correspondent, perfectly reliable information from persons who have gone to visit their relatives in Germany and Austria, as well as from deserters, all of whom agree in stating that there is great want in both these countries. Letters written by Germans to Swiss friends are heavily censored. The Austrians view with dismay the approach of another winter campaign. The steps taken by the authorities in both Germany and Austria to stave off the final disaster cannot postpone it indefinitely. Germany, therefore, in spite of her military successes, is desirous of considering peace proposals. The Turkish and the Bulgarian armies cannot save her from her dilemma and she views the present moment as opportune for the conclusion of peace, since her military successes would enable her to demand honorable conditions.

PROHIBITED SWEDISH EXPORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, has received cables from the Swedish Board of Trade, to the effect that the list of goods prohibited for export from Sweden, has been increased by the addition of pine and spruce (unwrought), ferro silicon, ferro manganese silicon, refined copper of Swedish origin, bronze powder, nickel, cast anodes, waste, plates, hoops, rods, nails, bolts, tubes, wire cloth, and pork (salted, American).

NEW LORD MAYOR'S PAGEANT IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The pageant of the new lord mayor this year was of a character never before seen, for it included detachments from military units sent to Europe from Canada, the West Indies, South Africa, Australia, Newfoundland and New Zealand, as well as those of the home country, some of the troops having returned quite recently from the front. As a spectacle, the procession was inferior in wealth of color to those of other years, but it was distinguished by a stern reality, the result of the active service uniforms of the troops and the display of the panoply of war, that was not lost upon the spectators, and such was the effect in many cases that the recruiting sergeants were kept busy enrolling men for the army.

Great interest was aroused by the presence in the procession of five anti-aircraft guns, mounted on motors and manned by members of the Anti-Aircraft corps, and of German field guns captured at Loos, each hauled by a team of six horses. Ammunition wagons, an omnibus with the windows boarded, all repainted in grey and labeled reenforcements, traveling workshop in full operation, and a military aeroplane followed at intervals in the procession. The chief interest of the Colonial soldiers, both in and out of the procession, was centered in the gilded state coach of the lord mayor.

Detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery, accompanied by their bands, from all the dominions, and the small number of colored troops from the West Indies were loudly cheered. Relief from the monotony of khaki was provided by the Royal Naval division, the Marine Light Infantry, the Red Cross detachment and the national guard.

Proceeding from the Guildhall, headed by mounted police, the procession halted at St. Paul's cathedral to allow a short service of intercession to be held, attended by the lord mayor, Sir Charles Wakefield, the sheriffs, aldermen, councilors and other representatives of the corporation and of the city companies. Afterwards a visit was made to the law courts, and after being introduced to the lord chief justice by the recorder of the city, the lord mayor took the oath of office. The return journey was made via the Strand and the Embankment, so bringing to a close a unique ceremony, and a more or less successful recruiting effort.

RUSSIAN FLAG DAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The chairman of the executive of the Russian flag day has received a telegram from the Tsaritsa conveying her thanks for the fourth installment of contributions from the national fund. The message is as follows:

Winter Palace, Petrograd—Your telegram, placing at the disposal of the Empress Alexandra Feodorowna the fourth installment of the contributions of the Russian flag day towards the fund for wounded soldiers in the sum of 142,000 roubles has given much satisfaction to Her Imperial Majesty. I am commanded by Her Majesty to ask you kindly to accept and to convey to all the members of the committee Her Majesty's heartfelt thanks for the great financial success which has accompanied the efforts of all the workers in the movement. The generous response of the British public to your appeal on behalf of the soldiers of England's ally has deeply touched Her Majesty.—Count Rostovtsof, secretary to Her Majesty

INTENDING IRISH EMIGRANTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The Liverpool Irish Nationalist party have recorded their strong conviction that the action of the young men of military age who have attempted to leave the country, is unpatriotic. Their attempt, the resolution says, has thrown a blot upon the fair reputation of Ireland in sending so many of her sons to the colors. The manhood of Ireland has flocked to the colors at a rate absolutely unprecedented; upwards of 20,000 Irishmen have joined in Liverpool alone, it continues, and over 150,000 have joined throughout England, showing that the war is a popular one with Irishmen. The ill-timed action, therefore, of a few hundred men from the country parts of Ireland was, it stated, to be regretted, as it cast an unwarranted aspersion on the valor and honor of the Irish race. The resolution deplores too, the attempts to stir up racial quarrels by highly colored descriptions of the happenings at Liverpool, as being prejudicial to recruiting. It is of opinion that the government should take steps to control the agencies for furthering emigration, especially in Ireland, and that railways and steamship companies throughout the British isles should be prevented from giving aid to intending emigrants of military age.

COMMERCE FOR FRENCH WOMEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Jus Suffragii, the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, states that Mlle. Thomson an active feminist, and a member of the Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, daughter of the minister of commerce in the Viviani cabinet, asked her father to open to women the national schools of commerce, up to now reserved exclusively for men. The leaving certificates of these schools open up for their possessors various careers in commerce and industry, for they offer a guarantee of the technical knowledge of the candidates. The admission of women to these schools did not rest with the ministry of commerce, but on the chambers of commerce which exist in all the important towns in France, and it is gratifying to learn that the majority of the members of these associations were favorable to the admission of women. As a result, a ministerial circular was issued at the close of September, 1915, opening the schools to female candidates.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH MINERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The following notice has been posted at all coal mines in the United Kingdom: Coal miners have already joined the army in such large numbers that the supply of coal, which is of vital national interest, is affected to a serious extent. Miners one and all must remember that upon their efforts the success of the country depends, no less than upon the men who are serving with the forces. Those who offer themselves as recruits will only be accepted on the condition that they go back to work in a mine until they are called upon. They will be given armlets to show that they are willing to obey the call and do whatever will most help their country, but in the meantime it is vital that they should not desist from producing the coal without which victory is impossible. This notice applies to all men who are working below ground, and the following classes of surface workers: winding enginemen, pumpmen, weighmen, electricians, fitters and mechanics.

JOHN SIMON, home secretary,
DERBY, director-general of recruiting.

GUSTAVE HERVE ON PREMATURE PEACE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Gustave Hervé, the famous Socialist and anti-militarist, writing to his paper, the Guerre Sociale, foresees the following consequences of a premature peace, such as Berlin is attempting to bring about by devious ways. "If," says M. Hervé, "we allowed Germany to drop out of the game at this moment, when she still occupies Belgium, Poland, Serbia and a part of France, it would be a sure proof that, in order to commit crimes with impunity, it is only necessary to be strong, to prepare for a long time and to possess a formidable military organizations. With such a proof before them the other European states would have but one desire: to give themselves over entirely to militarism, in order to be able to put in a good fight when the next war came. And it would again be the case of an armed peace, and again the dance of the millions would go on, and again there would be want among the working populations while the next slaughter was awaited. And in ten years when our children would have grown up, they would witness the same horrors as we are witnessing, and Europe would once more be given over to the destruction of millions of its peoples. Only this time, since the Germans would have taken better precautions, since they would not, perhaps, have had the stupidity to arouse the whole of Europe against them, they would be more succesful and, instead of invading our country as far as the Marne, they would reach the Pyrenees.

Let the Kaiser, on the other hand, be beaten and it will mean the destruction of German militarism. It will also mean that the German people will rise to reproach him with having brought his country to ruin and dishonor, and this will involve the substitution, for government by a single man, of a parliamentary régime, it may even mean the establishment of a German republic in the place of the Imperial régime. At one stroke militarism in Europe will be broken; Russia will be free to evolve a new social order under the influence of her Allies, the great Liberal powers of the West; all that is best in Europe, seizing the opportunity of the general disgust of war will establish, on the ruins of militarism, international justice and an international police force which will prevent in the future any fresh criminal attempt against the human race: the working classes will be delivered once for all of the heavy load of an armed peace under which they were groaning.

TRADE EXHIBITION IS HELD AT LEEDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—An exhibition of German and Austrian manufactures has been arranged by the Board of Trade in the City hall, Leeds. After inspecting them, the lord mayor, himself a vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, said that he considered the exhibits were very good and included little rubbish. He was particularly impressed by the variety of steel and iron implements, all cheap and admirably designed for their purposes. He had heard that the manufacturers of Sheffield had declared their ability to compete with the exhibits in quality, price, and appearance. The attractive display of rugs and blankets made from waste material exported from England caused him to remark that the blanket manufacturers of the Dewsbury district ought to be capable of making similar articles without allowing so much useful material to leave the country to be made up abroad. He also considered that an effort might be made to revive the glass industry which used to flourish in the town, and he was sure that the oleographs in the exhibition would be of considerable interest to a town where so much color printing was done.

There was need, however, he concluded, to study the requirements of the various markets very carefully before going in for large quantities, and they might copy from the exhibits before them.

GERMANY AND EMIGRATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The imperial German high court of justice has issued new regulations enforcing the restrictions on emigration from the country. According to the new provisions, even a journey in the direction of the frontier with a view to leaving the country is to be regarded as a crime, and if the intending emigrant should return voluntarily, owing to his finding it impossible to cross the frontier, this will not exempt him from very severe punishment.

GERMAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—There have been two recent declarations of policy in German political circles. At Stettin the representatives of the Conservative element in Pommerania have declared their unanimous agreement with the declaration regarding the military and political situation issued by the executive committee of the German Conservative party at the end of September. That declaration, it will be remembered, called for the humilation of England as being the foremost object of the war. Meanwhile the executive committee of the German Center party, which lately met to consider the terms of peace, social questions, and the matter of the national food supply, has declared that its position with regard to the conditions of peace is practically identical with that of the National Liberals and Conservatives. It was further agreed that "the Center party has no need to alter in any respect its platform and the general direction of its policy in view of present experiences. Both the theory and practice of the party have withstood the test of the world war." The necessary preparations for the political struggle after the war, the Vorwärts observed, appeared to be being made already.

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OUR sausage recommends itself to anyone who tries it, and recommendations by one friend to another have caused a steady growth of its popularity.

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There is an appetizing fragrance about these true farm sausages that will give you a pleasant anticipation the moment you sit down before them.

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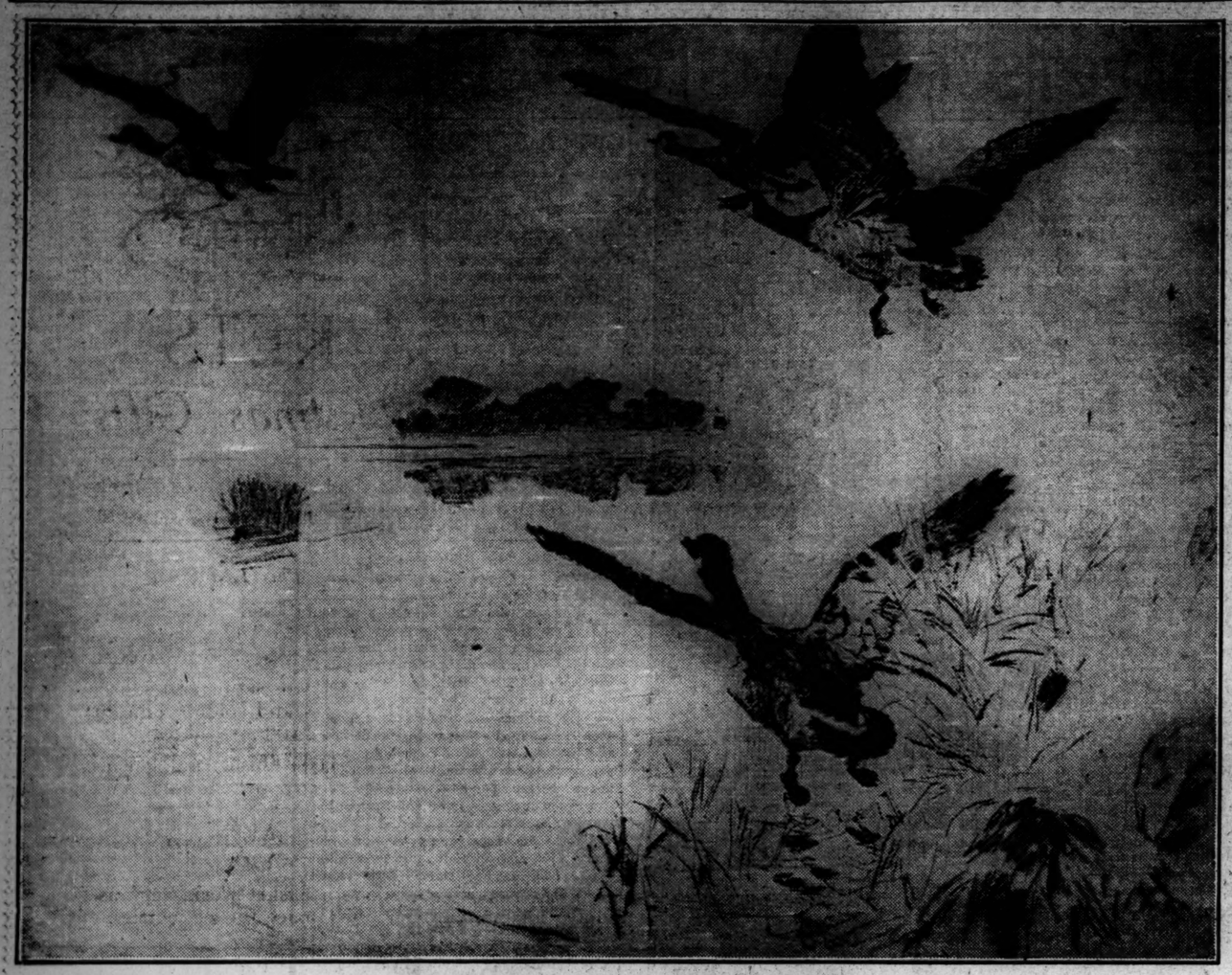

"Ducks in Flight," etching by Frank W. Benson

FRANK W. BENSON SHOWS ETCHINGS AND MONOTINTS

Frank W. Benson is exhibiting his latest dry points, etchings and black and white water colors at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, Boston, from Dec. 6 to Dec. 25 inclusive.

Mr. Benson has succeeded in inculcating the same charm into these efforts as he is noted for in his canvases. Academical criticism is at a standstill in the presence of such fascinating results from the hands of a great lover of nature. One may start to find fault with this or that in an endeavor to make up a "well rounded criticism," but before one realizes it all such faults are swept away in admiration of what has been achieved. The pleasure of their doing is very evident in both the etchings and water colors. Stevenson characterizes as great art only that art which is joyously conceived. Mr. Benson would probably modestly disclaim any greatness on the part of these works, but the element of joy is in them all.

One almost feels the chill fall wind as he glances at these birds in flight against a sweep of sky above low marshlands or above the sea. But it isn't always the cold of the north wind that one will feel, for several groups of southern birds are discovered amongst the etchings and water colors. These fruits of a southern visit are particularly interesting: the pelicans in flight, with their huge outstretched beaks seemingly heavy enough to pull them downward into the sea; the lone pelican upon a single pile jutting from the sea, or the egrets, lovely and white, perched upon the tops of some mangrove trees. These trees form into deceptive groups in the southern swamps in resemblance of islands, but one should be chary of landing upon them; for there is no solid earth at their base as their roots are imbedded in a muddy bottom below the surface of the sea. Mr. Benson has caught these birds, with almost a Japanese effect, as they sit secure at the tops of these trees, in the knowledge of the unapproachableness of their position. The appreciation of the different qualities of the feathers that the birds are clothed with, the downy feathers at the neck and breast in contrast to the longer, more vigorous ones of the wings, is felt strongly in all the etchings and drawings. Because of the dominating size of the black and whites the attention should not be allowed to stray from the harder attained qualities of the copper plate.

Mr. Benson has also executed a strongly felt study of George R. Agassiz and a head of a young lady, called "Nan." Again attention is drawn to the etchings. This time to various studies of hunters returning at dusk, in strong silhouette, in one or two instances, against the water of the marshlands that are catching the late afternoon light: full of the poetry of that time of day. Now and then he gives us a nearer glimpse of a man loaded with his quarry, or a bit of the sea, in some struggling schooner, sailors at the wheel, or a lobster fisherman working his way out to the lobster pots by standing at the oars. In all of the works displayed there is a strong feeling of the truth of the moment, remarkable when it is considered that in the majority of cases the effects are done from memory. This accounts for the simplicity of the results. No matter how busy the scene, whether it is ducks in a choppy sea or geese landing to rest, in a moment of respite from the efforts of the hunter, or, a wounded goose that has not been so fortunate as to escape with his fellows, he has not added one whit more than was necessary to convey his impression.

Children's Work Shown

The exhibition of work done by children from the settlement houses under the direction of Miss Deborah Kallen, can be seen in the trustees' room of the Museum of Fine Arts, Dec. 5 to 12.

Miss Kallen has taken children as young as three and a half and four years and started them in conventional design with remarkable success. It is surprising how little these youngsters have fumbled in their efforts. The pupils range from this age to 10, 11 and 14 years. The older ones have accomplished more ambitious results in the way of designs for wall papers and story telling designs. They have also done some colorful studies, rich with greens and blues and the brighter pigments, after the Persian influence, of scenes that have impressed them. In the latter the arrangement of the figures and their simple treatment is well thought out.

Art Notes

A request of $25,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is made in the will of Francis G. Curtis of 143 Beacon street, which was filed in the Suffolk probate office yesterday. The money is to be used for the purchase of objects of oriental art.

George T. Plowman, the etcher, has a comprehensive showing of his work on display at the gallery of Miss Harlow and Miss Howland, 355 Baylston street.

The collector's view of the war posters gathered by Mrs. Fiske Warren will take place on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 9, at Copley hall. On the next two days the posters will be on general view and sale from 10 until 6 o'clock.

FAILS TO GAIN RIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mrs. Ethel C. MacKenzie, wife of Gordon MacKenzie, the singer known professionally as MacKenzie Gordon, has lost her contest to secure the right to register as a voter in California. The United States supreme court yesterday rendered a decision to the effect that she is debarred from being a voter because she is the wife of a British subject. The case originated in this city and, brought as a test case, was watched with interest by suffragists in all parts of the country. The California courts interpreted the federal expatriation law of 1907 as constitutionally applicable to women who continue to live in the United States after marrying foreigners, as well as those who marry foreigners and live abroad. This decision was upheld by the federal supreme court.

CUSTOMS COURT HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The trial of customs cases has just been begun here by Judge S. B. Cooper of New York, the United States general appraiser. After the hearings here, which will last several days, Judge Cooper will hold similar customs court in Los Angeles and El Paso, Texas.

DIVISION MAY ENTER BALKANS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Neither confirmation nor denial was given by the minister of militia of the report from England that a third Canadian division would be placed in the field. It is understood here, however, that the news is correct and that a third division will be constituted. It is of course possible that it might be sent to the Balkans instead of to Flanders, says the Montreal Star.

SAN FRANCISCO SEEKS LOANS FOR ITS ART MUSEUM

Sales at Exposition Total More Than $200,000 and Paintings to Replace Sold Works Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Art museums, art associations, and individual artists of the country will be visited soon by John E. D. Trask, chief of fine arts of the Panama-Pacific exposition, and Francis McComas, president of the San Francisco Society of Artists, for the purpose of securing loans of paintings for the Palace of Fine Arts, to replace those that must be returned when the exposition closed or that have been sold.

It has been decided to keep the Palace of Fine Arts open to the public from Jan. 1 to May 1, pending the result of the campaign now being carried on to make the palace a permanent institution, and an effort will be made to secure from whatever sources possible, one of the finest collections that this part of the world has ever seen.

Mr. Trask and Mr. McComas will visit Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Boston. While they expect to secure loans from some of the galleries, it is thought that the greater part of them will be obtained from individual artists.

Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of paintings have been sold at the Palace of Fine Arts during the exposition period. This is much greater than the purchases that were made during former expositions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the Fine Arts palace at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco is to remain open until May 1 next year was disclosed in a telegram received by Paul Wayland Bartlett, the sculptor, from John E. D. Trask. His telegram to Mr. Bartlett follows, in part:

"In response to a petition from thousands of San Franciscans, indorsed by the leading clubs in and around San Francisco, the directors of the exposition have decided to keep the Fine Arts palace open until May 1, retaining on exhibition all the works now here which it is not absolutely imperative to return and supplementing the exposition with other works to be secured.

Our sales of modern art from this exposition now amount to over 200,000, of which nearly 75 per cent has been expended by Americans. The sold works we are contracted to deliver in December, but as this present movement means in my opinion the establishment of a large permanent art gallery in San Francisco and a large public subscription to purchase therefor works from the Fine Arts palace, besides many more private sales, I anticipate American artists will cooperate with the department of fine arts in the establishment of a real art center on the Pacific coast."

MASSACHUSETTS FARMLAND BANK INCORPORATED

The first bank to be incorporated under the Massachusetts farm land bank law of 1915 filed its papers Monday with the state bank commissioner. It will be known as the Massachusetts Farmland Bank, with headquarters in Springfield and branch offices in every county in the state. It is capitalized at $50,000 and the stock is almost entirely subscribed.

The object of the bank is to lend its money to the farmers who have difficulty in getting credit from ordinary banking institutions. Under the law the new bank, which enjoys special privileges, can invest only in farm land mortgages. Money will be loaned at 6 per cent and then on the security of the mortgage taken, bonds will be issued at 5 per cent. Both stock and bonds are tax exempt and the bonds are legal investment for savings banks, trust companies, trustees, insurance companies and public funds. The money obtained from these bond sales will be loaned to the farmers, and so by this method of "pyramiding" a capital of $50,000 will serve to extend $2,000,000 credit to the farmers of Massachusetts.

VERMONT BEGINS BOUNDARY SUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vermont began a suit Monday in the supreme court against New Hampshire to settle a boundary dispute dating back to colonial grants. The land lies on the west bank of the Connecticut river for about 200 miles.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The New Hampshire-Vermont boundary has been a subject of controversy for years Under the agreement by which "the Hampshire Grants" were set apart from New Hampshire as the state of Vermont, the west bank of the Connecticut river was made the line of demarcation.

New Hampshire insists that the division placed land on the west side of the river within its borders, and some of this property is taxed to New Hampshire today. Vermont, claiming that its borders extend to the low water mark, is also seeking to obtain the taxes on this land.

Commissions have considered the matter without reaching an agreement, and legislatures have deliberated on the question without finding a basis for a compromise. State officials here said Vermont had obtained material for a strong presentation of its claims, and hoped to get a liberal interpretation of the act defining its borders.

JOAN OF ARC STATUE SHOWN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A bronze statue of Joan of Arc was unveiled Monday by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison at Riverside drive and Ninety-third street. The French ambassador, M. Jusserand, made an address, and at its conclusion J. Sanford Saltus, honorary president of the Joan of Arc statue committee, received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, the sculptor, received the French rosette for artistic merit.

The pedestal of the statue is of stone taken from the prison of Joan of Arc at Rouen.

TEXAS TEACHERS AT STATE MEETING

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Texas State Teachers Association began here with an attendance jamming the auditorium tent general sessions. Four thousand people can be seated in the tent.

Early in the evening the total enrollment had reached 1500. Three special trains and eight regular trains arriving during the afternoon brought more than 1100 delegates.

CHRISTMAS CARDS W. B. Clarke Co. 26 TREMONT ST. Main 3965. BOSTON

RELIGION ACT PROCLAIMED IN PERU CONGRESS

Tumultuous Scenes Brought About by Opponents Mark Formal Promulgation of Constitutional Amendment

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—The formal promulgation of the constitutional amendment suppressing the prohibition against public worship of religions other than Roman Catholic took place at a joint session of Congress on Nov. 11. Amid riotous and tumultuous scenes that harked back to the Middle Ages, says the West Coast Leader, the first great battle for religious liberty in Peru was won. The account of the proceedings as given by that newspaper continues as follows:

Church and state are still leagued together, the state is still pledged to protect the Roman church as the only true faith, but the public worship of other religions no longer stands on the statute books as a crime punishable by law.

President Pardo having failed to either veto or sign the law as passed by Congress, the measure was returned to that body for formal promulgation, though under the Peruvian constitution it had already become a law on the tenth day after it had been given the legislative sanction. Thursday was set for the formal promulgation and both houses summoned to sit jointly in the Chamber of Deputies.

Early in the afternoon the priests commenced summoning their forces, crowds of women and children with a sprinkling of men. Underneath this outward demonstration, however, their only chance of defeating the amendment lay in the lack of a congressional quorum. If a full quorum were not present the measure could not be promulgated.

The appearance of the Liberal deputies who were identified with this struggle for religious liberty was the signal for moans and cat-calls and hisses from the numerous forces of the church. Cries rent the air:

"Heretic! Apostate! Traitor! Down with the Pilates! Renegades! Bought by the Protestants!"

Contributing to the confusion there were crowds of men conducting somewhat amused counter-demonstrations against the church manifestants.

When Congress was finally called to order and the first roll call resulted in no quorum, as many of the crowd as were able to make their way into the chambers continued their heckling and abuse of the offending Liberals.

A second call for a quorum ensued with a like result and then Dr. Peña Murrieta, the president of Congress, launched a successful ruse. While there was not a full quorum inside the chamber, a number of congressmen, pledged to support the church were lounging in the corridors outside. The president in a loud voice announced that he would proceed to promulgate the law. The deputies outside rushed into the chamber to protest. The doors were slammed to and locked; there was a full quorum, though an unwilling quorum, inside and Congress was legally in session.

Then came the last and most sensational interruption of the day. As Dr. Peña Murrieta held the law in his hand, about to read the promulgation, Sánchez Díaz, priest and deputy, leader of the church forces in Congress, leaped across the table and tore the document from him. For a few moments there was a brief struggle while pandemonium broke loose in the galleries, and then the priest was pushed back and ordered placed under arrest. The women in the galleries cried, wept, shouted and implored, and finally order was again restored out of the chaos.

Dr. Peña Murrieta finished the reading of the promulgation and the day was won.

The crowd filed out into the streets. Sánchez Díaz made his appearance, was surrounded by the supporters of the church, acclaimed as the hero of the day and escorted in a sort of triumphal procession through the streets.

The crowds moved towards the palace, bent on summoning the President to the balconies for a speech, but their efforts were unavailing, and they were finally dispersed quietly and effectively by the police.

BOLIVIAN STUDENTS GREET CHILEANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—The rector of the University of Chile, Sr. Don Domingo Amunátegui Solar, has sent a letter to Sr. Fidel Anze, president of the Bolivian Club of Santiago, expressing his deep satisfaction with a letter received from Sr. Anze on the recent anniversary of Chile's independence. Sr. Anze's communication bore an affectionate and fraternal greeting from the Bolivian students to the members of the council of public instruction and the rector of the University of Chile.

Sr. Amunátegui Solar's reply says that the fine success attained by Bolivian students in Chilean colleges has always been a source of pride to him and to the Chilean professors. He and the members of the council, he adds, were pleased to have the Bolivian students recognize in the university a true home.

ECUADOR HOLDS ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GUAYQUIL, Ecuador — The ninety-fifth anniversary of the independence of Guayquil was celebrated by the republic Oct. 9.

The country's first declaration of independence was made in Quito, Aug. 10, 1809, but the Spanish reaction dominated the country until the political movement at Guayaquil was effected and the army was organized which later liberated Quito as well.

The movement of Guayaquil was organized and directed by the poet José Joaquin de Olmedo in cooperation with the patriots Roca Jimena, Villamil, Lavayen, Elizalde and others.

Shortly after the army's organization, the first lieutenant of the liberator Bolivar, Marshal Antonio J. de Sucre, arrived and took command. It was united with a division sent from the south by General San Martin, headed by General Santa Cruz. On May 24, the great battle of Pichincha took place on the slopes of the highland of that name which overlooks the valley of Quito. This battle sealed the independence of the ancient kingdom of Quito, and Chileans, Argentines and Peruvians took part in it on the side of the army of Guayaquil.

EL MERCURIO NOW TWICE-A-DAY PAPER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—El Mercurio, the oldest newspaper in Chile, became a twice-a-day publication Oct. 12. It has been issued heretofore in the afternoon, but now appears both morning and afternoon. It also has daily editions in Santiago and Antofagasta. El Mercurio was founded in Valparaiso, Sept. 12, 1827.

CHILEAN NEUTRALITY IS MADE STRONGER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—The ministry of foreign relations has decreed that no ship of any belligerent country which has violated or in future violates the rules of neutrality adopted on account of the European war shall be admitted to any port of the republic. The only exception allowed is that of damaged ships, provided for in article 17 of convention 13 of the second Hague conference. Any ship infringing upon the decree is to be interned, according to article 24 of the same convention.

WAR DEPARTMENT HAS NO BILL TO PRESENT CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war department has not yet prepared a bill for presentation to Congress or to any committee of Congress, despite the fact that publication has been made that such a bill is in preparation. The secretary of war has an understanding with the chairmen of the congressional committees, who will arrange their meetings so that hearings may be had on the proposed bill before it is prepared.

Secretary Garrison has given out a statement on the subject. He says that in a conference with Chairman Hay of the House committee and Senator Chamberlain of the Senate committee, he was requested to gather together all of the proposals which had been made concerning the matter of army reorganization and to cast them into tentative shape for consideration. The understanding was that he should furnish this draft of tentative proposals to the respective chairmen for their consideration and as a basis upon which they could work. The understanding was that they were to formulate whatever legislative measures were to be considered.

MOTOR CAR PLANT OBTAINED

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Control of the White Company of this city, one of the largest manufacturers of automobiles and motor trucks in the world, has practically passed into the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, fiscal agents for the entente allies, local bankers admitted, says the Toronto Mail and Empire.

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Seats for all performances, Boston Opera House and Steinert's, 162 Boylston Street. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00.
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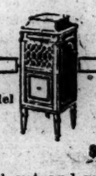

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NEED OF TREES AS ATTRACTION TO BIRDS URGED

Women's Clubs, Audubon Societies and Government Turn Attention to Feathered Creatures in Promoting Highway Work

Planting of trees and shrubbery in its relation to bird conservation is being brought more and more to public attention through the work of women's clubs, Audubon societies and the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture.

The present year finds the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in making its plans for the transcontinental Lincoln highway, requesting the federations of those states through which the road passes to remember the birds in the selection of shrubs and trees.

With the increasing research work of the various organizations people are beginning to learn that apart from the esthetic value of having the birds to add color and life to the landscape, they also have a definite practical value in gardening and agriculture.

While birds are guided by their natural tastes in the selection of foods, various species have likes and dislikes, and as the woods become smaller in area, the birds are driven more and more to depend upon the food supply furnished by man. With a little care, the food supply in the garden, or along the roadsides may be made to last the year through, and the planter will be rewarded by having bird guests remain with him all winter, while those who fly to warmer climes will return earlier and in larger numbers each season.

In making a selection of shrubs for planting, the biological survey advises that as far as possible, the native growth be utilized as it is most pleasing to the birds.

Birds that live on animal food, like the chickadee, and those that eat both animal and vegetable food as the wrens and juncos, can be persuaded to stay all winter by supplying them with suet or other fat. Coniferous trees furnish both shelter and food through the cold weather, to many different species of birds.

The juniper alone, is a favorite diet for at least 12 species, among them the cedar waxwing and the purple grackle. In one of its reports the department of agriculture states that a "thicket of raspberry, dewberry, elder and dogwood grouped about some taller sumach, juneberry, and juniper would supply food for the birds throughout the year."

Buds and cones of the European larch are said to be the food of members of the finch family. The goldfinch, sometimes called the thistle bird, prefers downy seeds such as those of the thistle, wild clematis, and ragweed. In the southern states ,the bright red holly berries, the black alder, and Virginia winterberry are valuable additions to the gardens planned to attract the birds, and the bluebird, cardinal, flicker, quail, robin and woodpecker eat them with a relish.

The bay berry is another useful bush for the bird garden, since its waxen berries are a favorite food for 15 of the most common species of birds, including the blackbird, chickadee, flicker, all species of the sparrow family, swallows and woodpeckers. The fact that bay berry will grow either on a bleak hillside or in a swamp gives it an additional value. Included in the food of 10 different species of birds are the berries of the various viburnums which resemble the dogwoods but belong to the honeysuckle tribe. There are about 80 species, the greater number of which are indigenous to the United States.

Hawthorns, the hedge trees of England are beginning to be naturalized in the United States and several of the birds show a preference for the hawthorn berries, the ruffed grouse claiming it as its own special food. Many of the other thorns are native to North America and their fruit clings to the branches far into the winter, tempting the birds with the profusion and size of the berries.

Hedges of barberries are much used around private houses, and at least 50 varieties are well known to cultivation, many of them having been brought to America from Japan, Europe and Asia. In making a planting of barberry if the birds are to be considered, the native species with the smallest berries are the ones to be selected.

Native grapes are strongly recommended by the department of agriculture in one of its bulletins as food for the birds, in the autumn and early winter. Bittersweet berries, dogwood, sumac berries and the crimson neps of the roses afford valuable contributions to the birds food supply, while the mountain ash, which is really a member of the Pyrus family, will attract the insatiable robin as soon as the fruit appears in August.

Privet, although foreign, is one of the most commonly used hedge plants in the United States. It is not certain that the privet berries are sought as food, but the privet hedge is a popular shelter and nesting place for birds.

In the early spring when the migratory birds are just returning from their long journeys into other lands their need of food is greatest because of the disappearance of the winter berries. As early as May certain varieties of the mulberry will produce juicy black fruit. As soon as it begins to ripen the birds begin to make the mulberry tree their rendezvous and during its fruiting season as many as 28 species of birds may visit the fruit laden branches. The robin will gorge itself, the cardinal, the song sparrow, the Baltimore oriole will all devote their attention to the fruit of the mulberry tree.

Wild American crabapples remain long on the branches and attract the birds through July and August and late into the autumn, and the shrubs are very ornamental when under cultivation.

Dwarf honeysuckles may be found to be the nesting place of the timid bobwhite, while the dried berries, although not favorites in the berry diet of the birds, will often be gratefully eaten when other fruit is scarce by many of the feathered neighbors who remain the year round.

Farmers are beginning to learn that wild or inferior fruit trees planted along the fences and near the garden will serve to detract from the orchard and garden fruits. Of the wild fruits, plums, chokecherries, and wild blackberries will prove especially popular with the bird visitors.

These are but a few of the trees and shrubs that may be utilized in roadside, park and garden planting, but for those persons who wish to cooperate with the Audubon societies in their movement to protect the birds, or those who would entice them into friendly visits to house and grounds, there are many helpful bulletins upon the subject issued by the department of agriculture and others published under the auspices of the various Audubon societies.

SCHOOL FIGURES SHOW AN INCREASE IN REGISTRATION

Annual Report Is Made to Committee by Superintendent — Business Agent Reports

Increase of registration was noted in the sixth annual report of the school statistics of the city made to the Boston school committee last night by the superintendent. It covers the school year ending Aug. 31, 1915. The total registration in the public schools of the city last year was 143,861. The average membership was 123,196; average daily attendance, 112,401; total registered increase, 1839. Registration was distributed as follows: Regular day schools, 120,846; evening schools, 18,968; continuation schools, 4047.

There were registered in the summer review schools, 5985 pupils, most of whom were registeerd in the regular day schools. Increase in the high and Latin schools was 1615; kindergartens, 1131; special classes, 249; continuation, 2734. Decreases were noted as follows: Normal school 8; day elementary, 1246; evening schools, 2636, attributed to raising of the age limit from 14 to 16 years, and the compulsory day continuation schools and falling off of immigration.

The total number of masters, principals, teachers and members of the supervising staff of the school system on June 30, 1915, was 3218, an increase over the preceding year of 110. The average number of pupils to a teacher in the elementary schools was reduced from 43.4 to 42.9. In the high and Latin schools the number of pupils to a teacher was increased from 29.4 to 31.2.

George S. Penney, in charge of the cadet drill at the Hyde Park high school, was engaged on a per diem basis to give similar instruction at the West Roxbury, South and East Boston high schools one day a week each. High school cadets have drill on two days of each week, but at the three schools mentioned the drill has been supervised on but one day. The work will now be supervised on both days in these schools as it is in all the other schools.

The business agent reported the expenditures for the 11 months of the school year to have been $4,925,275.64, an increase over last year of $156,962.26, and an unexpended balance of $671,949.84.

The report of the school savings bank submitted last evening shows that there is $9969.58. This amount was deposited by 12,207 pupils, giving them on average of 80 cents apiece. The total amount deposited during the year ending Oct. 31, 1915, was $40,480.89. Over $30,600 was withdrawn during the year.

The school committee gave permission to Assistant Superintendent Frank V. Thompson to attend the convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education in Minneapolis Jan. 17 to 22 at an expense not to exceed $100.

The recommendation of Dr. Dyer not to establish a new elementary school district in the Mt. Hope section was adopted.

It was ordered that certain school property not now required for school purposes be sold. The property comprises land on Frankfort, Porter and Lubec streets, East Boston, approximately 44,887 square feet; land on Chauncy place, Charlestown, 7410 square feet; dwelling house at 9 Warrenton street, 1600 square feet; land on Washington and Stimson streets, West Roxbury, 13,180 square feet; land on Academy Hill road, Brighton, 54,448 square feet, and the Butler schoolhouse, River street, Hyde Park, 3900 square feet.

A petition signed by a large number of East Boston citizens asking that an elementary school be established in the vicinity of Maverick, Cottage, Porter and Orleans streets, was taken under advisement.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY NAMED

SALEM, Mass. — District Attorney-elect Louis S. Cox of Lawrence today announced the appointment of William H. McSweeney of Salem as assistant district attorney. It is the understanding that Daniel C. Manning of Peabody will be appointed as a second assistant district attorney, a bill now being prepared for the Legislature providing for the creation of this office. Mr. McSweeney has been actively connected with Salem politics for a number of years.

FOURTEEN CITIES IN STATE OPEN THEIR ELECTIONS

All Vote on Question of Liquor Licenses and in Several There Are Lively Contests for Mayoralty and Other Offices

Fourteen of the 35 Massachusetts cities are holding their annual municipal elections today. All vote on the licensed saloon question and several have close contests for mayor. Most of the other cities will ballot next Tuesday.

There is general interest throughout the state in the Quincy election where Mayor Chester I. Campbell is running for reelection as an independent against the regular Republican and Democratic nominees, Gustavus Bates and Edward J. Fegan, respectively.

By noon approximately 5000 of the 7000 voters of the city had cast their ballots. The polls opened at 6 o'clock and never in the history of the city has such interest been shown.

Mayor Campbell is said to have lost the Republican nomination through the support given Mr. Bates by about 800 Democrats in the Republican primaries. The Democrats, having no contest of their own, voted in the Republican primaries in large numbers. Mayor Campbell's friends charged that they sought his defeat at the primary because they recognized him to be the strongest man likely to be in the field against the Democrat, Mr. Fegan.

Campaigning in Quincy has been very active and was carried on until a late hour last night. Mayor Campbell spoke at eight rallies, Mr. Fegan at 12 and Mr. Bates at 2.

The other cities voting today are Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Marlboro, New Bedford, Northampton, Pittsfield Springfield, Taunton and Waltham.

Brockton has a close contest between the Democrats and Republicans for the mayoralty and the control of the city council. Mayor John S. Burbank, Republican, is opposed by Albert G. Smith, Democrat.

The Socialists also have a candidate for mayor, Benjamin De Grasse. Alderman Oscar C. Young, Republican, and former Alderman William H. Power, Democrat, are contesting for the aldermanic seat in ward 2.

The city has been voting no-license by majorities of 1500 to 2000 since 1898, and there is no indication that it will change its policy today.

Fall River has no mayoralty election this year, chief interest in this city centering on the five-cornered contest for three seats on the school committee. There is one contest for alderman-at-large and several minor contests.

In Fitchburg, two close personal friends, Marcus A. Coolidge, Independent Citizens' candidate, and Frank H. Foss, Citizens' party candidate, are opponents for mayor. The good natured rivalry has permeated the whole city and makes the balloting a more pleasant duty than on some previous occasions. The city voted for license last year, and the "no" workers are expected to come out in larger numbers today in an effort to return the city to the "dry column."

In Gloucester Mayor Charles H. Barrett is opposed for reelection by Percy W. Wheeler. Four aldermen and three members of the school committee are to be elected. In the former contest there are 16 candidates and in the latter eight. The city is in the license column.

Haverhill has contests for its municipal commission between former Aldermen Hoyt and Wood on the one hand and Elmer S. Atwood and Michael J. Kelleher on the other. School committee contests and the efforts of the no-license advocates to continue the no-license policy are expected to bring out a good-sized vote.

The "no" workers in Holyoke are trying to swing their city to no-license and are said to have gained considerable ground. Mayor John H. Woods, candidate for reelection to a second term, is opposed by former Mayor John J. White. As both have hosts of political followers, there is keen interest in the outcome.

Almost a similar condition exists in Marlboro where Mayor Thomas H. O'Halloran, Democrat, is opposed by Louis Farley, Republican, and the no-license leaders are working for a change from the saloon policy.

Another situation of interest to politicians throughout the state is the attempt of former Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford to regain his long held position as chief city executive by defeating Mayor Edward Hathaway. Both are Republicans, but each is running under a "citizen" designation and raising local issues entirely.

The campaign has been marked by a recurrence of the vote-buying charges, and investigations have been made. Both sides have been attacked on this issue.

Northampton expects the heaviest vote in its history, as the Democrats and Republicans have nominated candidates for nearly every office and are waging strenuous campaigns. The no-license forces are working to continue the city in the "dry column." Mayor William H. Felker, Republican, is seeking a fifth term, and announces that it is the last time that he will run. His opponent is Harry E. Bicknell, Democrat. George Watson Clark, the city treasurer, is the only man without opposition. He is running for the twenty-sixth term.

In Pittsfield there is a contest for mayor between George W. Faulkner, Republican, who is seeking a second term, and former Mayor P. J. Moore, a Democrat. Both sides are also working to control the city council.

Springfield is without a mayoralty contest and as most of the other places have been conceded to the Republican candidates in advance, the campaign has not been as brisk as usual. The liquor interests have apparently become alarmed at the growing prohibition movement and are actively at work today conveying "yes" voters to the polls. Many automobiles were hired for this purpose. The election contests are for four places in the board of aldermen, eight in the common council and three in the school committee.

In Taunton interest centers in the mayoralty contest between Albert H. Fuller, independent citizen, and William H. Flood, Republican caucus nominee, and in the referendum on giving the firemen one day off in five.

Mayor Thomas F. Kearns of Waltham, a Democrat, is a candidate for a third term and is closely pressed by Eben J. Williams, Republican, who was defeated last year by 50 votes. Mr. Williams has campaigned on the issue that municipal expenditures can be reduced and the tax lowered. There are several contests for the city council. The city is "dry" and there is no general demand for a change.

PREPARATIONS FOR ORGANIZED B. U. DEBATING

A debating club has been organized in Boston University college of business administration and under the coaching of Dr. E. Charlton Black, head of the English department, it is expected that a debating team will be chosen for interdepartmental and intercollegiate debates. This is the first step towards a debating team to represent the university in intercollegiate debates.

The Christmas meeting of the Boston University convocation, which includes all the alumni, students and instructors of the university, will be held in the Old South church Wednesday, Dec. 22. The musical program will be in charge of Prof. J. P. Marshall.

The Gamma Delta sorority of Boston University college of liberal arts, to which all the women of the college may belong, will hold its annual banquet in the college building tonight at 6 o'clock. The president of the sorority, Miss Helena L. Shartell '16, Salem, will act as toastmistress and a member from each class will give a toast. Dr. Agnes K. Black will represent the college faculty with a toast.

The committee in charge of all arrangements includes besides the president, Miss Shortell, the following: Laura M. Butt '17, Everett; Janet D. Currie '16, North Cohasset; Eliabeth C. Ferguson '16, Cliftondale; Constance V. Frazier '17, Lynn; Phyllis Latham '17, Medfield.

WARD 10 G. G. A. ELECTS OFFICERS

Charles F. Hackett was elected president of the Ward Ten Good Government Association at the annual meeting of that organization held last evening. Franklin Blake was reelected treasurer and Joseph H. Newhall secretary. George A. Rhodes, Albert Chaplin and Dr. Fred F. Flanders were elected to the executive committee for three years, and Miss Elizabeth H. Hunt for two years.

The association indorsed Miss Frances G. Curtis, Public School Association candidate, for the school committee, and the Boston Good Government Association's candidates for the city council, John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins, James J. Storrow and Thomas J. Kenny.

MAJOR SMITH TO SPEAK

Maj. Dan Morgan Smith of Chicago will speak in Howe hall, 200 Huntington avenue, this evening on the question "Should Boston Vote Dry?" The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and the Ward 10 Good Government Association.

BRAND WHITLOCK WELCOMED

TOLEDO, O.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, was greeted by the entire city Monday, which had made the day a holiday in honor of his homecoming. A public reception was tendered him last night at which many thousands were turned away for lack of room in the building in which it was held.

PLAYGROUND TO BE URGED

Mayor Curley will address a mass meeting to be held in the Washington Allston schoolhouse in Allston this evening in favor of a playground in that section.

Many vegetables can be prepared most delectably by the use of

Lea & Perrins SAUCE

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Just Read This List:

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—Work Baskets, lined with satins and silks in a large variety of shapes and colors, some fitted ready for use, 1.00 to 20.00.

—Window Plant Baskets, finished in brown and mahogany, made in any size desired, 4.50 to 10.00.

—Wood Baskets, stained different shades—also in the plain willows, 1.50 to 6.75.

—Refrigerator Baskets, one of the novelties in modern basket work, very useful for traveling and automobile use, non-rusting lined space for ice, bottles, etc., 4.50 to 9.00.

—Sweet Grass Baskets, in every shape and description, for embroidery, etc., 50c to 3.75.

—Sweet Grass Bag Bottoms, 4-inch to 8-inch, 15c to 30c.

—Japanese Baskets, brown or mahogany color; for fruit, cake, sandwiches, flower vases and hanging pots, 50c to 5.00.

—Fancy Waste Paper Baskets, a very sensible gift—we have a large variety, both imported and domestic, 50c to 8.00.

—Fitted Auto Baskets, dustproof and waterproof; patent leather covered, nicely lined, fitted for 2 to 7 persons, 10.00 to 25.00.

—Vacuum Bottles in nickel case, 2.00 to 5.50.

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These include door stops, candle holders, book ends, fruit baskets, cocktail trays, work boxes, cage hooks, flower pots, dustpan sets, door knockers and many other useful and ornamental articles. Shown in a special gift corner in the basket section.

There Is a Pronounced Christmas-Gift Popularity This Season as Never Before For

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—The new "Marie Antoinette" French Ivory Toilet Articles at .....**18.00** for seven pieces

—A domestic copy of the above in 14 pieces, at.....**23.75**

—Black and White Sets are all the rage in New York. We are offering an 11-piece set of this character, at **24.75**

—A Decorated Set, ivory finish, with inlaid black and gold enamel, at.....**49.50**

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—Special Priced Sets, in cases, from.....**5.00** to **29.00**

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MAKING A SQUARE BAG

The smart new square bag is another of the pretty things for which one must pay large prices in the shops and which, with a minimum of expense, even if considerable time and trouble, can be produced by the skillful needlewoman in her own home. While it appears easy to make, it takes a bit of skill to carry one out quite smartly, and yet is quite worth the trouble as adding another bag to the wardrobe.

The top may be purchased, and the smoothest ones are best, as the decorated filigree ones are apt to rub and fray the side of the skirt as they swing past in walking. Frequently a search through treasured articles will reveal a beautiful top laid aside as the fashion passed, with the bag part too worn to bear any strain. If this is carefully ripped off, it will make an excellent pattern.

In making a new bag, the size of the opening and the heaviness of the top must determine the size. For a good sized bag for shopping, a half yard square will be sufficient, possibly a little less. The bag is much more complete when it is lined and has two pockets added on the sides, and it also wears longer. A card case may be added, covered with the lining or with the exterior material and lined. This, as well as the little purse, will be found much more easily if attached to a ribbon fastened at the top of the bag inside.

To make the exterior, find the center of the square of the material and mark it with a contrasting bit of silk. This pulls out easier and leaves less mark than thread. Make a square of cardboard the size you wish the width of the bag to be at the center, which is its widest point. Attach the cardboard by the center to the center of the material, being sure that the sides of the cardboard are exactly at the same angles as the edge of the square of material, and then run a line of colored silk about the edge of the card. A sufficiently large bag for shopping measures nine inches each side of the center square, and six and a half inches diagonally across to the center mark from each corner.

Next measure the size of the cover when opened to its fullest extent, and divide the result by four. Then mark the center of each side of the outer edge of the square of material, and dividing the one fourth measure of the top, place it on either side of the center mark. Then from either end of the one fourth measure crease the material to the point of the center square, which will give the line for the seam. After creasing to all four corners, sew together on the wrong side, and attach at the bottom whatever ornament is to be used, before putting in the lining.

Make the lining slightly smaller, since it is to be inside, and hem in the pockets. Tack the lining at the lowest point to the same point of the exterior. Then turn in the edge of the outside half an inch and the lining a little more, so that it is the sixteenth of an inch below the covering, and hem on to the outside.

After that preparation, using fine pins, tack the bag to the metal top, and catch into place by sewing with doubled silk, of the same color as the exterior, through the eyes at the base of the metal top.

The handle may be of one or more folds of the exterior material or composed of three bias bands with the raw edges pressed in, and braided together. Any sort of fancy dangle may be placed at the bottom, or a ball of cotton covered with the material. To make this, cut a square of the material, shir around the top to make the ball container, leaving the corners sticking out. Fold these and braid to form a tiny end and sew on to the bag.

These bags are seen in the most beautiful materials as well as the plain silks, and often are ornamented with steel or jet beads, using the steel only with the silver tops. A line of two rows of beads up each seam is very effective.

TOWELING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

In the purchase of a piece of toweling there are several testing questions that must be answered, says a writer for the Country Gentleman. What is the particular use to which this towel is to be put? Will it have hard, continuous service or will it be used only on special occasions? How long should this towel last, with a reasonable amount of use and washing? What is the cheapest towel that will give the desired service in the most satisfactory manner for the longest time?

There are three general groups of toweling—toilet cloths, kitchen cloths and cleaning cloths. Under the general heading of toilet cloths come bath towels, bathmats, face cloths and face towels. Bath toweling can be bought either by the yard or as a finished article. There is little difference in comparative costs; by the yard it costs from 35 cents up, while the finished towels vary from 25 cents to $2 each, according to weight and size.

Bath mats are nothing more than large, heavy Turkish towels in various colors. The prices vary from 75 cents for small ones to about $2 for large, heavy ones. Wash cloths come under a variety of names, but all are more or less similar. The prices vary from 4 cents to 15 cents.

So far there has not been much range of choice as to kind, but only as to quality. When face towels are to be considered the range is much wider. The first cost of cotton toweling is considerably less than that of linen, but its wearing qualities are less. When old it becomes fuzzy. A good linen towel will outlast two cotton ones. Cotton is also less absorbent than linen.

The best grade linen toweling for every day use is huckaback. It can be bought either by the yard or ready-made, in a variety of finishes. By the yard the prices range from 20 to about 40 cents. Huck cheaper than 20 cents is usually part or all cotton. The 30-cent quality is 18 inches wide, it gives very good service and lasts well. The more expensive pieces are softer and run a few inches wider. If the housewife does not care to have the finished towels a yard long she can get six towels from five yards of material. In this way she can use a better quality with very little additional cost per towel. The finished huck towels range in price from 20 cents up, the higher prices being partly determined by the amount of embroidery used in finishing.

For the guest towel and the towel for "extra" occasions there is the very attractive damask toweling costing from 28 to 75 cents a yard, according to width, fineness and evenness of fiber and design. If one has a choice of two pieces at the same price, one "silver-bleached," the other unbleached, it is usually wiser to choose the unbleached linen, which after a few launderings it will be white. A poor linen may be made to look like a good one by filling it with dressing. Such a linen can often be told by the fact that it is very stiff; and a close inspection will show that the apparent fineness is due, not to the threads, but to this dressing. This holds true for table linens as well as for damask toweling. The finished damask towels vary greatly in price, from 3 cents to almost any price the buyer cares to pay.

In dish towels the defects of cotton become even more apparent than in face towels. Cotton towels, especially after much use, leave the dishes covered with lint, which necessitates an extra polishing before they can be used. This fact eliminates the cheesecloth towel and those made from flour sacks. It is better to keep them for dusters or other cleaning purposes. The prices of linen crash vary from 12½ to 35 cents, the latter representing the toweling with a name woven in the border. Glass toweling is a finer linen than is crash, but is just as absorbent.

Effective Neckwear

The most effective neckwear novelties are on the stock and the turnover order, says the Dry Goods Economist. In the former styles there are smart ones of crushed velvet and of satin, as well as the newer semi-tailored effects in pique and linen. A feature of these new tailored stocks is the softness and pliability which enables them to be worn with considerably more comfort than is ordinarily the case with this type of neckwear.

In the turnovers, fine and exceeding dainty hand embroidered styles are shown, cleverly shaped so that they are equally attractive in appearance whether they are worn with an open or closed high suit collar.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Birds as Travelers

Birds are the greatest travelers in the world, says a writer in St. Nicholas. Some other animals also make long journeys. The seals that pass the summer on the Pribilof islands in Bering sea go as far south as southern California in the winter. The caribou or reindeer of the barren grounds which border the Arctic ocean travel southward in the fall to find food and shelter in the spruce and balsam forests of the interior of British America.

Shad and salmon leave the sea and swim often hundreds of miles up rivers. Certain locusts, which are called grasshoppers, and some butterflies go long distances. But not one of these creatures can compare with the bird as a traveler.

It is true that man makes longer journeys than birds do. But it is also true that he could not make them without help from other men. He might walk where there was land, but he would need days to go as far as a bird could go in an hour. And when he comes to the sea, he requires a sailing vessel or steamer with charts and maps and compass to aid him in finding the way. And in the hold there must be food for the use of the crew and passengers during the voyage. But the bird-traveler asks help from no one. He has no use for locomotives, automobiles, or steamships. He carries no chart and no compass, and he can go with ease to parts of the world which it took man many years to reach; and to some parts of the world still unknown to us.

There are mountain tops so high and so steep that man has never succeeded in climbing them. But the birds may use them as resting places and soar about in the sky far above them.

So I think we may safely say that the bird is not only the greatest of aviators, but that he is also the greatest of travelers. Not even man can excel him.

Puzzle

PALINDROME

I am something you may call
A single drop, I am so small.
Read me backwards, and my name,
With letters five, is just the same,
Although I'm little, yet 'tis true
In music I may figure, too.
In liquid measure you descry
Just how minute a thing am I.

—Christian Advocate.

Answer to preceding puzzle—Numerical rhyme, Washwoman.

Handsome Lingerie and Negligee Gowns

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—If there is any one thing more than another that Paris excels in, in the way of feminine apparel, it is lingeries and négligé gowns. The dainty and exquisite hand work and embroidery seen in such quantities here are a constant wonder to visitors from lands where the machine has almost done away with the art which our great-grandmothers were proud to add to their accomplishments. Conditions of life are still such in many parts of France that great quantities of beautiful lace work and embroidery are done which could only be accomplished in the serene and peaceful existence of mountain towns, where, in some instances, men as well as women are engaged in the making of laces and embroidery for different Paris houses.

Fine Household Linen

There is one house in the rue Castiglione which is particularly renowned for its exquisite household linen. This is the Maison Giraud, where anyone interested in beautiful needlework can spend delightful moments examining the work displayed. Besides lovely pieces of English embroidery, table-cloths, doilies, centerpieces, there are pieces of such elaborate work that it is really difficult to believe that human fingers could have wrought them. The designs for these wonderful works of art, for such they really are, are all made by the Maison Giraud, and sent to certain mountain villages in the Vosges, where men, women and children do the embroidery, while guarding their flocks. In some cases a single table-cloth is from one and a half to two years in the making, which fact is not difficult to believe when the work is seen. The designs are varied, often including animals as well as figures, birds as well as flowers, and are embroidered with wonderful delicacy. In many cases the figures are worked with solid embroidery and then the threads of the linen are drawn, making a fine openwork all around the design. This has a wonderfully beautiful effect.

Change in Lingerie

The widened skirts of the present mode have called for some change in the lingerie, all garments being cut with more width and fullness. Some of the prettiest nightgowns are made with deep flounces. One had a particularly pretty top, consisting of two straight pieces of wide lace sewed together a few inches at the ends, thus forming the underseams of the sleeves. The remainder of the lace was attached to the body part of the garment, and two pink satin ribbons tied the upper edge of the laces over each arm and shoulder. Thus the entire top of the gown was of lace.

Another pretty model was cut exactly like a chemise du jour and having extra little sleeves set in under the embroidered shoulder straps. There are also many pretty jupons of silk, crêpe de chine, and all sorts of flimsy materials. One of pale pink crêpe de chine had narrow scant ruffles at the bottom. Each ruffle had a corded edge below which were little points of taffetas, each point overlapping those next it. At the back was a deep flounce attached half way up the skirt, the top being shirred on three cords with a full heading.

A Novelty

Another petticoat of voile de soie rose was a distinct novelty, and stands sponsor to the new pannier skirt which it is expected will be the prevailing fashion of the spring. This skirt is very wide at the sides and flat in front and behind. Therefore the petticoat in question is made to encourage this form. About three inches from the top is a row of cannetille, which is what the French call the boning, used in collars, a sort of wired ribbon or tape. About six inches below this is another row of the same, and again another about 10 inches further down, or just about at the knees. Above the lowest row are insets of lace medallions, and below the skirt is flounced and trimmed with lace; but the important thing to be noticed is that each row of cannetille is arranged, by means of elastic ribbon attached underneath, so that the petticoat bulges distinctly at the sides, while being quite flat before and behind.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Model in cream lace and violet chiffon

Advanced Models

Already advanced models are being shown by the leading dressmakers with skirts draped to produce just these lines. So that the significance of this jupon, brought out by one of the most exclusive houses, is worth noting by any one interested in very advanced fashion information.

Equally charming are the matinees and teagowns shown by this house. A fascinating matinee was made of pink chiffon in kimono shape. The sleeves open on the top from the shoulders to the edge, which as they were very short was only a few inches below the shoulders. The edge was cut slanting, so that they hung in points under the arms. The body part was also cut in points at the sides, being shorter in the front and back. The entire body part was covered with beautiful Bretonne lace, which is made by hand, partly embroidered and partly crocheted. The round neck was finished with a flat band of silver lace on which were grouped at intervals pink and red roses. All the edges were finished with a very narrow shirring of the pink chiffon and a looped bow of flowered silk and velvet ribbon was placed where this dainty garment fastened, just below the silver lace in front.

Practical Short Gown

French women are finding the short teagown indispensable these days. The busy lives they are leading call for a garment easy to "tumble into" after a day at the ouvroir, or other work with which new conditions fill their days. The old-time teagown with its flowing sleeves and trailing skirts is quite unsuited to the demand for a gown which must be comfortable for relaxation, practical, if one must fly to the telephone, or to unexpected interruption, as well as lovely, to counteract the surroundings which the day's work has necessitated. The sketch shows one ideal model for just such a gown designed by the Maison Giraud. The skirt consists of flounces of cream lace, while the loose jacket and sleeves are of violet chiffon. The jacket part is trimmed with bands of embroidery in silver and deeper tone violet, and an edging of ostrich trimming. Silver tassels and a violet Liberty velvet girdle give finishing touches to this truly charming teagown.

Old-Fashioned Party

Try giving a party at which games are played, where the refreshments are home-made and simply served and where the invitations state the hours "7 to 11." Some will say this is too old-fashioned, but try it and see how well it works. It will take half an hour to get started, and it will be midnight before the last guests are gone. From half past seven to half past nine games may be played, then refreshments come, and a little dance before leaving. Make the refreshments old-fashioned, serving one simple salad, a choice of sandwiches, ice cream and sliced pound, sponge, raisin, marble and cream cake put in silver cake baskets.

Good Stuffing

Take one pound of sausage meat and add to it the juice of two onions, a tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce, a tablespoon of chopped tarragon leaves, pepper, salt, a teaspoon of finely powdered sage, a tablespoon of sugar, and beat into it the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Add two cups of bread crumbs, a half cup of apple sauce, and a half cup of finely chopped celery. Mix thoroughly and last of all stir in the two egg yolks.

TAFFETA AND VELVET COMBINED

Taffetas continue to hold a very important place among materials for costumes and dresses, and although a good deal of black is used, it is not the uniform it was, writes a Paris correspondent of Nugent's Bulletin. Bright dark blues, deep violets and browns, besides lighter hues and shot varieties, have their turn also.

The combination of taffeta and velvet still meets with particular approval, but where the former is black, the velvet is often chosen in some shade of blue or bright color. For colored taffetas, however, a match has the preference.

Velvet is more often selected than it was for building up such gowns—silk faced velvets of which Lyons has launched considerable stocks on the market. In spite of the immense increase in the width of skirts, soft, clinging dress materials are as much the vogue as ever, it being left to the dressmaker to add something in the way of a binding to hold them out sufficiently at the foot. Under such circumstances a measure of five or six yards has nothing much in common with the crinoline one hears so much about.

Smart women have affected what they term "La petite robe," an all-in-one arrangement, but with skirt and bodice holding together. This is no new thing, of course, and its principal interest lies in the fact that it requires a wrap to complete it for out-of-doors and that the kind selected for this purpose is of long coat shape, leaving something, but not very much, of the dress skirt visible below.

Now there is a considerable output of such coats, made for the most part of velours-de-laine, always more or less thick, but some wooly in appearance and some sleek. Colors alone are considered in this connection and many of them are quite bright, the medium dark blues, for instance, and the golden browns. The violets are a bit darker, so are the greens. Fawns, drabs and grays, however, furnish an important counterpart.

The new features to be noted are a certain narrowness of bust, combined with a considerable width of basque, obtained by sloping out from the waist at the sides; the absence of outer pockets; the reduction of the belt to a supplementary affair (where not suppressed altogether), the closed front and the great variety of collars, especially of the high, stand-up order.

Some New Things

There is a new folding wardrobe excellent for the traveler, and also planned so that it may be placed in one's closet for the better preservation of gowns. It is made of heavy washable material, and has a removable cover. It is closed at the top and bottom. When in use it looks like a trunk standing on one end. Eight dresses on their coat hangers can be accommodated in it. Its cost is $4 or $5, according to the material of which it is made.

A novelty has just been brought out that every one with music to take care of will appreciate. This is a music marker done in the style of a book plate, to be pasted on music as a sign of identification. One hundred come in a box for $1. There are various designs to choose from; one shows a youth sitting at the foot of a tree playing a pipe, while on a small twig a little bird has perched to listen.

A new twine holder has three balls of twine, each of a different color. The stand that holds them is decorated in black and white and made in the form of a jardiniere. The holders for the twine simulate the leaves of tulips, and the string balls kept in it are supposed to be in tulip colors.

Durable New Material

There is a new kind of underwear named, because of its light quality, "Will o' the Wisp." In the hand it is almost like a silk grenadine, but in appearance it is more like chiffon. It is made up in unlined garments and with bits of contrasting materials. The colors in general are rather heavier than light. It is said that the new material will be as durable as crepe de chine.

COOKING BY CORRESPONDENCE

A cooking school which teaches in detail the preparation of meals for a whole family, and not merely individual portions of isolated dishes has been established. The teaching is done by mail. The menus are arranged for a family of four, and the foods especially appropriate to each month are made the special subject of study.

In order that an inexperienced cook may provide satisfactorily for her family while she is taking the course, the first lessons are extremely simple. Moreover, all the little details which are ordinarily left untold, because taken for granted, are carefully set down; such, for example, as just how long before each meal the preparation of each different dish should begin, and just what procedure is to be followed.

The student is told to put away everything just as soon as she is through using it, to rinse and use again the same cooking utenils whenever possible; to put to soak all dishes not easily washed. She learns to serve a meal from an orderly kitchen. She is told how to arrange her weekly baking day so that the good things may not interfere with each other in their preparation or in the oven. She is assisted in planning her meals to take advantage of what she has in the house. For each month its menus, for each meal its recipes and helpful, explicit instructions.

Here, for example, are the directions for preparing a simple dinner of broiled steak, mashed potatoes, and a dessert of floating island:

"The custard of the floating island should be made in the morning, so that it will be cold.

"About three quarters of an hour before dinner time, put on water for potatoes and put into the boiling water.

"Set the table. Prepare the white of egg for the puddnng. Place the completed dessert in a cool place.

"Cut the bread and butter and place with water on the table. See that the steak knife and fork and salt and pepper are on the table.

"When the potatoes are about done, start the milk to heating, drain off water, mash, and add milk, butter and salt.

"Light the burners under the broiler. Put the mashed potatoes in the serving dish and place it in the oven to keep hot. If you have no warming closet, put the steak platter and plates in the upper part of the oven to get warm. Do not let them become hot, as this harms china by making it brittle.

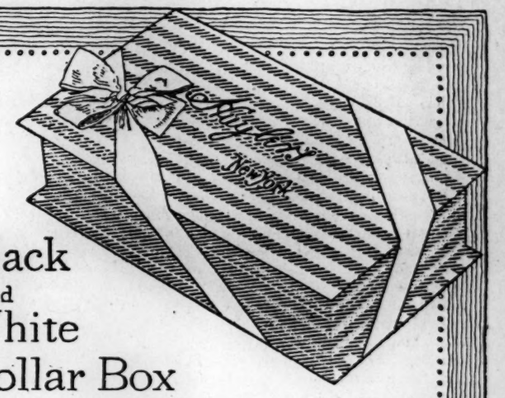
"Broil the steak, watching it constantly.

"When the steak is cooked, place it on the heated platter and serve with hot mashed potatoes immediately.

"While the steak is cooking put to soak the kettle in which the potatoes were cooked and other dishes used in preparing meal not already washed.

"Remove the steak course from the table and serve the dessert."

The instructors include in the lessons not merely the ordinary preparation and cooking of the daily meals, but such special features as the correct setting of the table; serving with or without a maid; detailed cost of foods for different menus; candy-making, canning, preserving and pickling; table decoration; fuels and fuel economy; electrical household devices and patented articles; school luncheons and picnics; marketing and caring for food; garnishing, household accounts and emergency hints.



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MR. GILLETTE IN 'SHERLOCK HOLMES' AT HOLLIS AGAIN

HOLLIS STREET THEATER—Charles Frohman presents William Gillette in his four-act drama, "Sherlock Holmes"; evening of Dec. 6.

Sherlock Holmes .....William Gillette
Dr. Watson .....Edward Fielding
Benj. Forman .....Stewart Robbins
Billy .....Burford Hampden
Sir Edward Leighton...Marshall Vincent
Count von Stalburg..Wade Hampton, Jr.
Professor Moriarty.....Joseph Brennan
James Larrabee .....Edwin Mordant
Sydney Prince .....Stuart Fox
Alf. Bassick .....Fulton Russell
Craigen .....Louis Hendricks
Tim Leary .....H. G. Bates
Lightfoot McTague .....H. A. Morey
John .....Philip Sanford
Parsons .....Earl Redding
Alice Faulkner .....Helen Freeman
Mrs. Faulkner ....Evangelyn Blaisdale
Madge Larrabee .....Marion Abbott
Terese .....Grace Reals
Mrs. Smeedley .....Nellie Robinson

Sydney Prince's wig would seem to be out of place here. It was close-cropped, dry, stringy, red. For most of those out front it did nothing but burn. Yet its fire for you warmed the memory of those days of harrowing uncertainty when all the world insisted daily, and sometimes hourly, that your hair eventually was to emulate the shade of a brick—all the world except your mother.

Which memory, if allowed rein, would rob Mr. Gillette and his company of the space due them. It is not your hair but Gillette's Holmes that must be written about. Of the return of that Holmes little can be said which has not been read during the past 15 years. It is a more perfect characterization than ever; it is mellowed by years of concentrated study of it by an artist never conscious of a desire to slur those small details which lesser artists might slight. It still stands the incomparable pivot upon which the plot of the incomparable detective play revolves. As such both play and player received genuine welcome from hundreds of distinguished friends, old and new.

Company and staging, as well as play and player, were worthy of this unstinted applause. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Fox, Master Hampden, Miss Abbott and Miss Freeman stood out in particular prominence. The Professor Moriarty of Mr. Brennan objectified vividly the spider weaving about him a web of wrongdoing. His final exit was well conceived to cast a shadow over the detective's future, which could not be effaced by the sentimental understanding with Miss Faulkner at the last curtain.

But you liked your Holmes best, no doubt, when he stood alone, a tragic figure, with only the fawning Watson and the faithful Billy as Boswell and Friday, and with the power of Moriarty ready to strike at any time, in any place, but always out of the dark.

That preference, strange to say, had something to do with Sydney Prince's red wig. For in those days when your own locks threatened to rival that wig you had both pitied and envied the little lady who gave out the books at the library; pitied her because she, too, seemed tragically alone; envied her because her hair, white, could never by any possibility short of dyes, become red. You used to watch that hair when the sun's rays fell upon it through the skylight as you asked for "The Sign of the Four" or "The Hound of the Baskervilles." And with unconscious kindliness you thought more of her hair than your displeasure when she would invariably try to substitute for a Doyle or a Gaboriau a bulky volume of St. Nicholas or Golden Hours. There was none of the fascination of Sherlockian deduction in Golden Hours, and, as you used to tell her, meekly enough, St. Nicholas was never a detective.

Tonight, with the picture of the Baker street rooms, Moriarty's underground office and the Stepney gas chamber freshened by Mr. Gillette, you will forsake St. Nicholas literature again. You will take down the haunting story of the hound which spread terror over the moor, or the weird tale of the wild being from a strange land who displayed such deadly accuracy in shooting sharp things through an air tube like the peashooter you used on Hallowe'en. You will remember, too, how you tried to practice the art of deduction on the other boys, only to be laughed to scorn when you deduced from clearly evident premises only incorrect conclusions. And the evening will be blessed by the memory also of that gently protesting, white-haired lady, alone among her books; which blessing will bring you back to Sydney Prince's red wig, thus completing the circle.

THEATER OFFERINGS

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville headed by Dorothy Jardon, prima donna also Arnaut brothers, excellent clowns; twice daily, 2, 7:45; next week, Alexander Carr in "An April Shower."

CASTLE SQUARE—Donald Meek leading the Craig Players in a revival of the farce "Charley's Aunt"; twice daily, 2:10, 8:10; next week, John Craig as John Storm, and Mary Young as Glory Quayle in "The Christian"; Dec. 24, "The Chorus Girl."

COLONIAL—First week of "The Girl Who Smiles," musical comedy by Adolph Phillip, with a New York run of 13 weeks this season to its credit; matinees Wednesday, Saturday, 2, 8.

HARVARD DRAMATIC CLUB—Dec. 14 and 15 in Hasty Pudding Theater, Cambridge, 16 and 18 in Copley Hall, Boston: "The Perverseness of Pamela," by Virginia Church.

HOLLIS STREET—William Gillette playing "Sherlock Holmes" for the first of a three weeks' engagement; matinee Saturday, 2, 8; next week, "Secret Service"; the third week's play to be announced later; Dec. 27, John Drew in "The Chief."

JORDAN HALL—Dec. 10 and 11; recital by dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music, direction of Clayton D. Gilbert; four one-act pieces for the first time in Boston; "The Constant Lover," by St. John Hankin; "Bobbo," dramatized by Mr. Gilbert from the Thomas Wharton story; "Bastien and Bastienne," operetta by Mozart; "Cinderella," pantomime by Mr. Gilbert with music adapted and arranged by George W. Proctor.

MAJESTIC—Dec. 20, Harry Lauder and vaudeville.

PARK SQUARE—Next Monday, "The Show Shop," farce comedy of stage life by James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady."

PLYMOUTH—Margaret Anglin in the second of a four week's engagement, presenting "Beverly's Balance," comedy of sentiment and dialogue by Paul Kester; other plays to be announced; matinees, Thursday, Saturday; 2:15, 8:15.

SHUBERT—Second week of "The Only Girl," delightful musical comedy by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:10, 8:10.

TREMONT—Second week of "Quinneys,'" a Horace Annesley Vachell comedy about an English dealer's unsuccessful stand against the man his daughter wishes to wed; a most pleasing play presented by Frederick Ross and a company of English players; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:10, 8:10; Dec. 27, Julian Eltinge in "Cousin Lucy."

WILBUR.— "Experience," morality play, passing its five hundredth performance in America and coming to the end of its 15 weeks' run in Boston; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:10, 8:10; next Monday, "Just a Woman," by Eugene Walter.

ACTIVITY COMING IN TOY THEATER, SO RUMOR GOES

New York Interests Expected to Take Over Playhouse, Change Its Name and Keep It Open

There comes welcome news about the Toy theater. Information whose authenticity there is no reason to doubt says that the little playhouse on Dartmouth street will soon pass into professional management. The inference is that certain New York interests will add the Toy to those theaters in which their productions appear.

Mrs. Lyman W. Gale holds the lease of the house at present, and this does not run out till Dec. 20. It is said that the new interests will take over the theater soon after that date.

Without doubt the first change will be in the name of the house. It will no longer be the Toy, but either the Copley Square or the Dartmouth. It is understood that the negotiations are being carried on by Douglas M. Flattery, builder of the theater, who is on his way to Boston from New York today.

When it was announced that no more productions would be given in the Toy by Mrs. Gale the activity of the motion picture interests throughout the amusement field led to the inference that the films would find a home where the spoken drama had failed. But the theater is not adapted for the pictures; the auditorium is too small and the pitch of the balcony too sheer. It is, however, cozily fitted for plays of the more intimate type, such as "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

It should not be forgotten that great things can be accomplished within small spaces. The Charles Hopkins production of "Treasure Island," as example, is fashioned within the confining limits of the Punch and Judy theater stage in New York. And yet a series of melodramatic scenes are handled with facility, and the treasure seekers fight a battle with their enemies with an effect whose thrill is not lessened by the fact that two or three strides take one combatant several feet behind his opponent.

MUSIC NOTES

In return for artists whom the Metropolitan opera company of New York has sent as guests to the Boston grand opera company and Pavlowa Ballet Russe, Director Rabinoff is sending Mme. Luisa Villani to the New York organization this week. She will appear in the title role of "Madame Butterfly" at the Metropolitan opera house on Saturday. Mme. Villani was formerly a member of the Metropolitan organization, but this will be her first appearance with that company in this role. She will return to Boston Sunday. Among the guests from the Metropolitan to the Boston opera house this season are Sig. Lucca Botta, who has appeared here in "Boheme" and "Rigoletto," Marie Rappold, who is to sing in "Aida" Friday night, and Edith Mason, who is to appear as Gretel in "Haensel and Gretel" Saturday afternoon.

The bill last night was "Rigoletto," followed by Mme. Pavlowa and the ballet in Spanish dances. The cast of the opera was the same as that of last Saturday evening except for Mr. Puliti, who replaced Mr. Aleotti as Ceprano. The audience was not large, but it was most appreciative, especially of Miss Lyne and Mr. Baklanoff, and the performance was of much merit.

Mme. Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch, contralto, appears in recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 16, with Ossip Gabrilowitsch playing her accompaniments. She will sing the following selections:

"Oh! Kindly Star," Glinka; "The Sea-Queen" and "Song of the Dark Forest," Borodine; "Little Snowflakes" and "Shepherd Lehl," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Der Trau Traum," "Clärchens Lied," "Zulelka" and "Est Blinkt Der Than," Rubinstein; "Oh! Schönes Mädchen" and "Floods of Spring," Rachmaninoff; "Deception," "Gipsy Song," "Wiegenlied" and "Whether Day Dawns," Tschaikowsky; "Zünd keine Kerze an" and "Little Fish's Song," Arensky; "Goodbye" and "Nähe des Geliebten," Gabrilowitsch.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Mozart symphony in C ("Jupiter") is the leading number announced on the program of the concerts of this week by the St. Louis Symphony orchestra, Max Zach, director. The other numbers are the Weber "Oberon" overture, the Sibelius tone poem, "En Saga"; the Converse overture, "Cahokia"; and vocal numbers by Monteverde and Beethoven, with Mme. Julia Culp as soloist. The leading number on next week's program is the Liszt "Dante" symphony.

RADCLIFFE CLASS ELECTS

Radcliffe College freshman class has elected as a committee to draw up its constitution, Mary Peabody of Cambridge, chairman; Hilda Stewart of Dalhousie, New Brunswick, and Priscilla Thory of Cambridge. These girls will in all probability be chosen class officers as soon as they have completed a constitution.

ADVERTISING SPACE THE TOPIC

Patrick F. O'Keefe discussed the question of space in regard to advertising before the advertising class of the Boston Y. M. C. A. last night. The speaker said that one of the secrets of success in the profession of advertising is the ability to judge the value of space and utilize it properly.

COLLEGE CLUBS PRESENT DRAMA BY MAETERLINCK

AGASSIZ HOUSE, Cambridge—French plays by Cercle Français of Radcliffe College in association with the Cercle Français of Harvard University, under the dramatic direction of Edouard Darmand; given in aid of the French Red Cross; evening of Dec. 6.

"L'Ecole des Belles-Mères," by Brieux:
André .....J. G. Beebe-Center
M. Graindor .....F. C. De Wolf
Mme. Graindor .....Helen Bradley
Mme. Maillet .....Isabel Coolidge
Fifine .....Priscilla May
La Servante.....Ruth Babson

"L'Intruse," by Maeterlinck:
L'aieul .....N. F. Hall
L'oncle .....J. A. Swinson
Le père.....A. N. Colton
Les trois filles.....
Doris Halman, Ethel Alice Keep,
La soeur .....Katherine Divine
La bonne .....Ruth Mack

"Les Deux Sourds," by Moinaux:
Damoiseau .....H. Scholle
Placide .....W. H. Russell
Boniface .....R. Longyear
Le garde .....E. S. Sherman
Le jardinier .....B. McNear
Eglantine .....Nanciebel Rodgers

Maeterlinck finds work for their hands. Thereby in not a few passages of his works he rescues his characters from the unfortunate position of being on the stage with nothing to do. Giving their hands a little business he manages, often by a narrow margin, to save the scene from the reproach of inaction. Thus does this great workman refine his subject and draw his threads close to the breaking point of subtlety. For example, he stands the heroine of "Pelleas and Melisande" at a fountain and seems on the point of leaving her there, an inert figure, a mere decoration; but just before things come to a standstill he gives into her palm a ring and has her toss and catch it and so makes her vitalize the picture. He accomplishes the same thing in another episode of that play when he lets the child Yniold have under his hands a stone to roll. And in the play presented on Monday night by the Radcliffe and the Harvard French societies he makes a sensitive use of hands to keep up his dynamics.

This time he does it with minor characters, in fact, with persons who are scarcely above the rank of figurantes; namely, the three daughters. In the short scene about a table and a lamp in which he works out the drama of "The Intruder," the sentiment most necessary for him to establish was that of domesticity. He must make that roomful of people look like a family; and he must do it without lengthy exposition and development of motives. His chief device for achieving his effect was that of putting into the hands of the girls some sewing. To bring out the point of his tragedy at the close he had to give unmistakably the impression of a household at the beginning. He got what he desired by just letting the sisters sit there and keep their fingers going with their needles.

It was a skillful dramatist who could give such potency to secondary characters. It was, in turn, a happily situated trio of youthful actresses who could find opportunity for saying so much by putting their hands to such natural tasks. For ordinarily the work of hands in a play is utterly beyond the powers of the amateur. The performers in the comedy of Brieux with which this program opened gave abundant evidence of that. Our hands are the last thing about us to become educated. The head and the heart are prodigies in comparison.

The audience that saw and heard the Maeterlinck piece was generally impressed by the work done in it. Academic friendship and interest in causes do not impel a gathering to the kind of applause which the people in the hall of Agassiz house gave when the curtain fell. Doubtless the interpretation proceeded more from the dramatic director than from the performers themselves. For young men and women to whom the stage is only a recreation cannot be expected to show schooling as players; and schooling is what makes great drama go. But sometimes a theatrical instinct, helped by the observation of good actors, will lead an amateur to a certain amount of success. The impersonator of the grandfather in "L'Intruse" may perhaps be so accounted for. His study of the role at all events was carefully composed and strikingly presented. The whole performance was strengthened by admirable stage management.

DOROTHY JARDON AT HEAD OF KEITH'S BILL

Following Miss Scheff as headliner at Keith's comes Dorothy Jardon. Comparisons will not be undertaken. Miss Jardon throws into her singing every appeal of individuality to strengthen her vocal ability; the resulting effect is an applause which is as generous with one vaudeville headliner as it is with another. At least she sings better than anything offered in "The Bride Shop," a tabloid musical comedy which is as vacuous as most, but which gives Andrew Tombes play for his comic eccentricities. There is a certain amount of exploitation, however, which is inexcusably founded upon questionable appeal. Arnaut brothers prove that even clowning can be kept clean. They fiddle and tumble simultaneously with ease, and their impersonation of the wooing of two birds was novel and well executed. The bill also includes Beman and Anderson in the inevitable roller skating act; Henry G. Rudolf, the vagrant tenor; Lynne Overman in "The Highest Bidder," Thea and Winnie Lightner and Newton Alexander in songs and dances, Raymond and Caverly, malapropian duologue, and the Pathé Weekly, which includes excellent pictures of King George in France.

Next week, Alexander Carr in "An April Shower."

PATROLMAN RETIRED

In general orders read at roll call last night Patrolman William T. Lewis of the Morton street police station was retired after a service of nearly 35 years. He will receive a half-pay pension.

"GIRL WHO SMILES," MUSICAL COMEDY, SEEN AT COLONIAL

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Girl Who Smiles," musical comedy in three acts by Paul Herve; music by Jean Briquet and Adolf Philip, English version by Edward A. Paulton and Adolf Philip, staged by Ben Teal, orchestra directed by Augustus Barratt; evening of Dec. 6, 1915. The cast:

Paul Fabre.....William Danforth
Anatole, his son.....Paul Decker
Marie, Paul's daughter.....Natalie Alt
Pauline Legarde, her maid.....
Marie Fanchonett!
Mme. Bouliere.....Lucille Saunders
Theodore, her son.....Ralph Bunker
Henriette, her daughter.....Lillian Spencer
Alphonse Duttier, the chef.....Fred Walton
Francois Dechanelle, an artist.....
George Baldwin
Rudolf Tapine, a sculptor..Joseph Phillips
Pierre Renaul, a composer....Victor Bozart
Jacques.....James Whelan
Clarisse Luniere, an actress...Grace Leigh
Fogere, a landlord.....Nace Bonville
Fleurette.....Dottie King

The first act of "The Girl Who Smiles" was pleasant and pretty enough to arouse hope that something artistic in musical comedy had come to town. Though there was little freshness in the libretto it did at least devote itself to telling the story of a sweet young girl who was unhappy at home and longed for an adventure, however brief, in the mysterious world she was shut in from by the great grilled gate of her father's mansion. A sort of sentimentalized "Louise" seemed in prospect.

In manner and song Miss Natalie Alt was steadily in the illusion of such a story, and the comedians, astonishing to say, did not mar this illusion with clowning. Marie wished for just one dip into that romantic mystery before acceeding to her grim father's demand that she marry a man of his choice. A momentary encounter with an artist, whose only fortune was his smile, determined her. She would run away. She, too, might learn to smile. At least, her adventure would not be dull, she felt sure.

A pretty story. Honestly hearty was the singing of George Baldwin as the artist, and Miss Alt was a constant delight because of her dainty ways, responsive acting and imaginative singing. The music, too, glorified hack stuff though it is, served its purpose in heightening the illusion, deepening the emotional effect, and pointing the action. When the act ended one had been charmed out of resentment of the poster in the lobby which said this entertainment was the successor of "The Chocolate Soldier" and "Erminie."

With the curtain of the first act ended the artistry of the evening. After that Miss Alt had next to nothing to do. Most of the second act is composed of the banal humors and visual salacities of the same old stage studio scene supposed to represent life in the Quartier Latin, but without a grain of illusion of being anything but a blatant exhibition of fleshly women, interlarded with bits of tedious and frayed "comic relief" that have done service in shows innumerable. The music, which had been sentimental, witty and intelligent after a fashion, in the first act, now became more vulgar than one would believe music could possibly be. The act ends with Marie deciding to marry her artist.

The last act, 18 months later, is as flat as a cup of cold cocoa. Appropriately stale is its appropriation of the closing scene of Charles Reade's musty old drama, "Dora," showing the father reconciled to his daughter by means of his grandchild. The daughter has learned to smile, and now her father grins, a regular cartoon grin.

Those who see every musical comedy that comes to town will doubtless find "The Girl Who Smiles" a satisfactory way to spend an evening; spending also the tariff asked for first and second class shows. Others, who from necessity or choice give thought to the manner of their spending, will prefer to wait for "Chin-Chin."

"CHARLEY'S AUNT" IN REVIVAL BY CRAIG PLAYERS

CASTLE SQUARE THEATER — Craig players in "Charley's Aunt," a three-act farcical comedy by Brandon Thomas; evening of Dec. 6. The cast:

Col. Sir Francis Chesney, Bart.....
Theodore Friebus
Stephen Spettigue, Solicitor....Al Roberts
Jack Chesney.....William P. Carleton
Charley Wykeham .....Robert Capron
Lord Fancourt Babberley....Donald Meek
Brassett, College Scout.....George Ernst
The New Footman.....J. Monte Crane
Kitty Verdun, an orphan.....
Miss Betty Barnicoat
Donna Lucia D'Alvadorez, Charley's Aunt .....Miss Vida Croly Sidney
Amy Spettigue .....Miss Justine Adams
Ela Delahay .....Miss Rose Lee

The revival of "Charley's Aunt" at the Castle Square theater this week is attended with unusual interest on account of the appearance in the cast of Miss Rose Lee Saltonstall, who made her professional stage debut on Monday in the part of Ela Delahay. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Saltonstall of Milton and sister of Mrs. P. B. Weld and Mrs. George von L. Meyer. Miss Saltonstall has been active in society theatricals. She has done considerable work in the Footlight Club of Jamaica Plain, and has been in four shows given by the Vincent Club, of which she is a member. She has chosen Rose Lee as her stage name. She appeared at ease on Monday evening, and acquitted herself creditably in the minor role assigned to her.

The play is a familiar one and is well given by the Craig Players, who have been seen in it frequently in other seasons. They enter into it as though enjoying the fun themselves, and keep the audience in laughing humor throughout the whole performance. Donald Meek is very lively and exceedingly amusing as Lord Fancourt Babberley and in the skirts of Donna Lucia d'Alvadorez, "from Brazil, where the nuts come from." He interpolates a remark concerning the peace ship in this connection. Mr. Carleton takes his part admirably, and the work of all is praiseworthy.

LOUIS CORNELL PLAYS BRAHMS IN PIANO RECITAL

JORDAN HALL—Piano recital by Louis Cornell; afternoon on Dec. 6. The program: Fantasia, D minor, Mozart; arletto di balletto, Gluck-Joseffy; melodie, Gluck-Sgambati; gavotte and musette, d'Albert; variations on a theme by Bach, "Wehnen, Klagen," Liszt; intermezzo, E-flat minor, and capriccio, B minor, Brahms; impromptu, op. 36, nocturne, op. 27, No. 2, and scherzo, op. 39, Chopin; pavane, Ravel; impromptu, op. 34, Fauré; ricordanza, Liszt; "Man lebt nur einmal," Strauss-Tausig.

Some day a Guizot will arise who will write a history of the civilization that might have been if all the promises of youthful genius had been carried out. When he does, his most interesting chapter without doubt will be that in which he deals with music. For in no department of activity, except perhaps, that of mining gold from the earth, will he find so many examples of glittering beginnings. When he seeks for the cause of all the shine on incipient musical talent he will find it referred back to some famous studio. Such an one should have been a great singer because she was commended by this Italian master; such an one should have been a great player because he was the favorite pupil of that Bohemian master.

Now if the writer of the book will just take the situation of brilliant pupil and renowned teacher and will proceed from it as an abstract idea, he will be able to push his chapter to the most convincing conclusions. The only thing he will need to avoid is applying the idea too concretely. He must leave out of the question all such mundane actualities as audiences. He must let the singer or player develop as a detached being, quite unrelated to a public that makes of musical artists servants to express its feelings and aspirations.

The artist of the Monday afternoon recital can be imagined as moving straight to great distinction of this kind, if anybody can get any pleasure out of imagining it. But on the basis of actuality he is simply an intelligent expositor of the standard piano works. He has not yet that contact with listeners which makes an interpreter. His Brahms would never answer with people who want music to be a vital, present voice in their ears. For his Brahms is little better than decadent post-Chopinism. And as for his Chopin—it is illustration for musical lecturing.

And yet the music of Brahms, Chopin, Ravel, Fauré and all the rest is well executed. The studio stamp that is on it is a genuine one. Mr. Cornell is a good workman at the craft of repertory playing.

TRADE ASSOCIATION MEETS

The annual dinner and ladies' night of the Trade Association of South Boston was held at the Hotel Westminster last evening. Mayor Curley was a guest. He announced that he was was going to get $120,000 for noiseless pavements on Broadway. These officers were elected: John J. Toomey, president; Samuel Sullivan and August Bencks, vice-presidents; James E. Coveney, secretary; Thomas E. Saint, treasurer and Charles E. Quirk, Dr. William P. Cross, Basil Gavin, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, Robert E. Bigney and James M. Keyes, directors.

LEXINGTON-ARLINGTON DEBATE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Lexington and Arlington high school girls are to have a debate Jan. 14 at Arlington. The boys debate April 7 at Lexington. Arlington boys debate with Cambridge high at Cambridge, March 10.

The Window Display of "Tiny Furniture and Furnishings" will be continued through Saturday, Dec. 11th.
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AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

Miss Anglin began the second week of her month's engagement at the Plymouth Monday, continuing to enact the attractive Beverly, who seeks to strike a balance in the affairs of herself and her friends by impersonating a co-respondent.

The souvenir nut sets which marked the five hundredth performance of "Experience" in America were received by an unusually large number of women who attended the Wilbur theater, where the morality play is finally coming to the end of its 15 weeks' run. There next Monday night Eugene Walter's variously named drama, "Just a Woman," will be tried out again, with Josephine Victor leading the cast, in preparation for an invasion of New York.

The domestic trouble of Kim's three comrades and the tuneful Victor Herbert score continue to make the Shubert a magnet attracting playgoers who enjoy clean musical comedy.

At the Tremont Joseph Quinney is widening his circle of Boston friends, who may see him in his sanctuary a day less than three weeks more before he gives way to Julian Eltinge and "Cousin Lucy."

After "The Girl Who Smiles" at the Colonial Montgomery and Stone bring "Chin Chin." The future also will show "The Show Shop" at the Park Square and "The Christian' at the Castle Square next Monday; Harry Lauder and vaudeville at the Majestic Dec. 20; "The Circus Girl' at the Castle Square the 24th, and John Drew in "The Chief" at the Hollis Street Dec. 27.

When Harry Lauder comes to the Majestic Dec. 20 he will be surrounded by the vaudeville acts which have accompanied him on his American tours of recent years. There will be acrobats, dancers, a comedian at the piano and a shadowgraph expert, to say nothing of a talking cockatoo. The Scotch comedian has several new songs.

Marie Tempest has laid aside "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind" temporarily. If she appears in them again this season it will not be until after the holidays.

David Warfield appears at Washington tonight in a new Belasco production, "Van der Decken."

The Fadettes orchestra, under the direction of Caroline B. Nichols, has returned to the Boston theater after a week's absence.

Otis Skinner has firm faith in his present vehicle, "Cock o' the Walk," but he is prepared for any emergency; he has just bought a new play by Booth Tarkington. Neither title nor subject matter is disclosed, but the actor expresses himself as highly pleased with both. Mr. Tarkington, it will be remembered, once gave up playwriting, some of his plays having attained too little public support. This season, however, sees the novelist returning to the theater, not only with the Skinner play, but also with "The Ohio Lady," and a dramatization of his "Penrod" stories. Mr. Tarkington's collaborator on "The Man From Home" and "Springtime" and "Your Humble Servant," Harry Leon Wilson, is also reappearing in the theater with "Ruggles of Red Gap," presented as a musical comedy in Philadelphia Monday night, and "His Majesty Bunker Bean," playing in Chicago.

The Shuberts have received word that "The Star Gazer," a new Franz Lehar opera, will be produced in Berlin New Year's eve. The piece has no chorus and is the first by Lehar which has been produced outside of Vienna.

Report says that either Puccini or Wolf-Ferrari will compose the score for an adaptation of "The Little Minister" to the operatic stage as a vehicle for Alice Nielsen.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen is appearing in a vaudeville sketch entitled "Twilight."

A. H. Woods has accepted a romantic comedy, "Peter Piper," by George Hazelton and Jeanette Gilder.

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President Wilson's Message to Sixty-Fourth Congress

President Wilson's tenth message, read to both houses of Congress today, is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union, the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere; has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now, because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

Nation Desires Peace

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

Test in Mexico

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set, and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia bill of rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere amongst us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That the government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community"; that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico, and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but cooperating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

A very notable body of men recently met in the city of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of America. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent states of this hemisphere, and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommend to your perusal the reports of their proceedings and of the actions of their committees. You will get from them, I think, a fresh conception of the ease and intelligence and advantage with which Americans of both continents may draw together in practical cooperation and of what the material foundations of this hopeful partnership of interest must consist,—of how we should build them and of how necessary it is that we should hasten their building.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

Army Increase Contemplated

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of 52 companies of coast artillery, 15 companies of engineers, 10 regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak; 792 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department, and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian islands, at the isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accouterments as fast as enlisted, and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment,—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.

At least so much by way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the Congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency, and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon.

Naval Program Urged

The program to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of 10 battleships, six battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 15 fleet submarines, 85 coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel-oil ships, and one repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, five fleet submarines, 25 coast submarines, two gunboats, and one hospital ship; the second year, two battleships, one scout cruiser, 10 destroyers, four fleet submarines, 15 coast submarines, one gunboat, and one fuel-oil ship; the third year, two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines, and 15 coast submarines; the fourth year, two battleships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, 10 destroyers, two fleet submarines, 15 coast submarines, one ammunition ship, and one fuel-oil ship; and the fifth year, two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, 10 destroyers, two fleet submarines, 15 coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, and one repair ship.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7500 sailors, 2500 apprenticed seamen, and 1500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to; and authority is asked to appoint, for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battleships of the first line, six battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, five first class cruisers, three second class cruisers, 10 third class cruisers, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, six monitors, 20 gunboats, four supply ships, 15 fuel ships, four transports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

Merchant Marine Needed

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own,—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of America for Americans.

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for American private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task among us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence, and vigor; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase, and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once; done to open routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run—especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened; and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels, the government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first steps, and should take them at once. Our goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon side tracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present Congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last Congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative. That need was then foreseen; it is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the program as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will but act in this emergency. In this matter, as in all others, a spirit of common counsel should prevail, and out of it should come an early solution of this pressing problem.

Colonial Policies

There is another matter which seems to me to be very intimately associated with the question of national safety and preparation for defense. That is our policy towards the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of them and their attitude towards us are manifestly of the first consequence in the development of our duties in the world and in getting a free hand to perform those duties. We must be free from every unnecessary burden or embarrassment; and there is no better way to be clear of embarrassment than to fulfill our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost. Bills for the alteration and reform of the government of the Philippines and for rendering fuller political justice to the people of Porto Rico were submitted to the Sixty-Third Congress. They will be submitted also to you. I need not particularize their details. You are most of you already familiar with them. But I do recommend them to your early adoption with the sincere conviction that there are few measures you could adopt which would more serviceably clear the way for the great policies by which we wish to make good, now and always, our right to lead in enterprises of peace and good will and economic and political freedom.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money,—expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue, to call the attention of the Congress to the fact and propose any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to recommend. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the Congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On June 30 last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of $104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last Congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, Dec. 31, 1915, and that the present duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after May 1, 1916, will be $670,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of $774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including $25,000,000 for the Panama canal, $12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations, and $50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be $753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to $20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about $41,000,000. The duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after May 1, about $15,000,000. These two sums, amounting together to $56,000,000, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of $76,644,605.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, $93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only $20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panama canal will again be about $25,000,000, and that the additional expenditures for the army and navy are authorized by the Congress, the deficit in the general fund of the treasury on June 30, 1917, will be nearly $235,000,000. To this sum at least $50,000,000 should be added to represent a safe working balance for the treasury, and $12,000,000 to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some $297,000,000. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the treasury of some $76,500,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some $50,000,000, or, reckoning in $62,000,000 for deficiency appropriations and a safe treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some $112,000,000. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine ourselves to the problem of providing $112,000,000 of new revenue rather than $297,000,000.

Revenue Possibilities

How shall we obtain the new revenue? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama canal; and it is true that bonds to the amount of approximately $222,000,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913 $134,631,980 of these bonds had actually been sold to recoup the expenditures at the Isthmus; and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But I, for one, do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is short-sighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the House of Representatives are expected under the constitution to propose an answer to, that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A tax of 1 per cent per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, $10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, $15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably $18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, $10,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably $10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

Disloyalty Condemned

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in my mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

Real Strength in People

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fall into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law. It comes, of course, from her people, their energy, their success in their undertakings, their free opportunity to use the natural resources of our great home land and of the lands outside our continental borders which look to us for protection, for encouragement, and for assistance in their development; from the organization and freedom and vitality of our economic life. The domestic questions which engaged the attention of the last Congress are more vital to the nation in this its time of test than at any other time. We cannot adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless we wisely and promptly direct the force of our laws into these all-important fields of domestic action. A matter which it seems to me we should have very much at heart is the creation of the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy men of recognized leadership and ability from among our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be coördinated when the need arises; those who can suggest the best way in which to bring about prompt cooperation among the manufacturers of the country, should it be necessary, and those who could assist to bring the technical skill of the country to the aid of the government in the solution of particular problems of defense. I only hope that if I should find it feasible to constitute such an advisory body the Congress would be willing to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defray the expenses that would probably be necessary to give it the clerical and administrative machinery with which to do serviceable work.

What is more important is, that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is the more imperatively necessary, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done: that we should give intelligent federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that, at the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put them at the disposal of those who will use them promptly and intelligently, as was sought to be done in the admirable bills submitted to the last Congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into early operation some provision for rural credits which will add to the extensive borrowing facilities already afforded the farmer by the reserve bank act, adequate instrumentalities by which long credits may be obtained on land mortgages; and that we should study more carefully than they have hitherto been studied the right adaptation of our economic arrangements to changing conditions.

When Peace Returns

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service, so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

In the meantime may I make this proposal: The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and coördinated. I believe that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation.

No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what should we undo? It is, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of coordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans, but heralds and prophets of a new age.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN DESCRIBED

The Paint and Oil Club of New England held a special meeting and dinner at Young's hotel last night. Allen W. Clark of St. Louis, chairman of the National Clean-up and Paint-up Club, was the guest. Mr. Clark gave an address, illustrated by about 50 lantern slides, on the national "clean-up" campaign. President-elect Henry F. Staples presided and about 100 members and guests were present.

SHIBUSAWA SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson had on his list of callers Monday Baron Shibusawa of Japan, who is touring this country in the interest of the International Sunday School Congress to be held in Tokio after the war.

DEMOCRATS IN SESSION TO PICK CONVENTION CITY

National Committeemen Meet in Washington—To Settle Kentucky Contest and Hear Delegations Regarding Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Democratic national committee began its work at the Willard today.

This meeting is to decide where and when the Democratic national convention will be held. The program as arranged for today includes the settling of the Woodson-Halderman contest for member from Kentucky and the granting of an audience to a committee of women representing both the advocates of woman suffrage and those opposed to it.

The speakers in behalf of woman's suffrage are from the Congressional Union.

Leading this committee is Mrs. Mary Wolstenholm, a member of the Utah Legislature. Also appearing before the committee and representing the women voters of the West are Mrs. Sarah Bardfield of Oregon and Miss Frances Jolieffe of California.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, represents the other side of the question. Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline, Mass., is also on the list of those to speak in opposition to the supporters of woman suffrage.

The Missouri Democratic delegation in Congress, with national committeeman Goltra, is working hard to obtain enough votes to have the honor of entertaining the national convention. The general opinion before the meeting opened Tuesday was that Dallas would receive a large complimentary vote in recognition of the enterprise shown by the representatives of that city in their efforts to get the convention. This vote, it was predicted, would be swung to St. Louis.

One of the arguments used by the St. Louis supporters was that they anticipated a contest at the polls in the next election in Missouri, which would be much livelier than usual. They said if the national convention were held in St. Louis the state could be surely counted upon to return a majority for the Democratic party. As Missouri will choose a new United States senator next year, this fact also is given as a reason why the wishes of the Missouri Democrats should be heeded.

COLORADO CAN ENFORCE PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A Denver dispatch says that the authority of the state of Colorado to enact and enforce statewide prohibition was upheld today by the state supreme court in a unanimous opinion written by Justice W. H. Gabbert. The court held that cities governed under special charter were without authority to continue traffic in intoxicating liquors after Jan. 1, 1916, when state-wide prohibition becomes effective in Colorado under constitutional and statutory enactments.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVE HEARING POSTPONED

When the public hearing was opened by the Boston finance commission this afternoon in regard to certain contracts made by the city with the Tylose Contracting Company for the laying of floor preservative in various municipal buildings, Daniel W. Coakley, representing counsel for the company, asked for postponement, and the commission put the case over until a week from Wednesday at 10 a. m. Joseph P. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel, had no objection to delay.

Mayor Curley, in a statement issued earlier, held that the contracts are perfectly legal, that the bills held up must be paid in full and that the calling of a hearing at this time was nothing but an attempt to "discredit" his administration.

SHOE MACHINERY MOVES CASE DISMISSAL

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The United Shoe Machinery Company, defendant in the federal government's suit charging violation of the Clayton antitrust act, filed a motion Monday asking dismissal of the proceedings in the federal district court here. Federal Judge Dyer is holding court at Hannibal, Mo., at present, and it is expected that upon his return he will call for arguments on the motion before considering it.

VOTE FAVORS COMMON TAKING

The referendum vote of the full membership of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange on the question of taking land from Boston Common for the widening of Boylston, Tremont and Park streets has now been completed. The vote was preponderantly in favor of the takings. Of the total number of votes cast 84 per cent, plus, were in favor of the taking.

HAY NOW IMPORTABLE

OTTAWA, Ont.—Hay may be admitted to Canada from the states of Michigan and Vermont under certain conditions as a result of the amendment of a recent prohibitory order, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, provided each shipment is accompanied by affidavit of the owner or shipper.

PHONE SERVICE IN WEST LEYDEN CONFERENCE TOPIC

Eleven Subscribers in Little Franklin County Town Do Not Want Service Abbreviated

Telephone service in the little town of West Leyden, up among the Berkshire hills in Franklin county, was the topic of a conference yesterday between the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the public service commission at the offices of the board. There are only 11 subscribers in that section of the town of Leyden but they do not propose to have their service in any way abbreviated on that account.

It was in September that the chairman of the board of selectmen of Leyden petitioned the public service commission to investigate a proposed agreement by which the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company were to turn over to the Heath Telephone Company its 11 subscribers in West Leyden and thereby cut them off from free telephonic communication with Bernardston and its stores, railroad station, telegraph office and other facilities in which it stands in need. In exchange they would secure free intercommunication with Colerain, a service which is of no practical use to them.

The petitioners asked that the existing service be continued or such change be made as would bring them into free communication with the Greenfield exchange. The Bernardston exchange, with which they are now connected, serves the towns of Leyden, Bernardston, Gill and Colerain. Under the proposed transfer it would cost the West Leyden subscribers five cents to communicate with Bernardston.

Pending a decision on the case the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is still serving the town. It is said to be primarily a case of mileage in these rural districts and that if the 11 subscribers are willing to pay the difference they can be served by the Greenfield exchange, which is a toll center and has greater facilities than Bernardston for handling business. Several conferences have been held at which citizens of the town and officials of the telephone companies have appeared.

BEGINNINGS OF CITY PLAYGROUND MOVEMENT TRACED

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The Playground Association of America, which has fathered the movement for playgrounds, was founded in Washington, D. C., in 1906 and at that time there were less than 20 cities in the United States that were maintaining playgrounds and in many of these places the play was unsupervised. In the playground year book of 1913 it is stated that there were during that year 340 cities with playgrounds under regular paid workers, but by carrying the cities included who were having the work done by volunteers or caretakers the number would be raised to 650. Thus it will be seen that there are 30 to 40 times as many cities maintaining playgrounds today than there were nine years ago, says the Globe.

When we consider that this is indicative of what is being done throughout the civilized world, it becomes evident that the organization of play is one of the new public functions that are coming in and that every city and probably every country section must soon join the movement or be classed among the backward or decadent communities. The majority of cities are maintainng their playgrounds only through the summer but the number of all-the-year playgrounds is rapidly increasing and will soon be the rule.

The rapid increase in number of cities, however, by no means fully represents the actual development of the movement, for there has been a widening in the "significance of the playgrounds itself that has been no less marked than the increase in numbers. To the equipment of the original playground which amounted to heaps of sand, swings, and seesaws for the little children, there has been added the giant-stride, the wading pool, the swimming pool, outdoor gymnasium, facilities for athletics and in several system field houses on a large scale. The city of New York has spent $17,000,000 during the last 15 years, Chicago has spent $13,000,000 during the last 10 years and the amount which the whole country is spending is increasing at the rate of 50 per cent per year.

PEPPERMINT GROWER TAKES UP SUGAR BEETS

FENNVILLE, Mich.—A. M. Todd, who employs from 250 to 300 men on his Campania mint farm three miles southwest of here, has turned his attention to the sugar beet industry, having grown and shipped 52 carloads or 1700 tons from his farm this year. Other growers have shipped 55 carloads from Pearle station, says the Grand Rapids Press.

RADIO MESSAGE IS HEARD 9000 MILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—What is believed to be a new record in the transmission of wireless messages was established recently when a wireless operator in Honolulu picked up a message being transmitted from Nauen, Prussia, to Tuckerton, N. J. The distance covered was approximately 9000 miles.

PRESIDENT URGES DEFENSE STEPS FOR ALL AMERICA

(Continued from page one)

loyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out."

When the President read this part of his message, both senators and representatives, together with the galleries, united in a patriotic demonstration.

The President indicated his purpose to assemble an advisory body and "call into sympathetic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy men of recognized leadership and ability from among our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be coordinated when the need arises . . . to bring about prompt cooperation among the manufacturers of the country." Investigation of the entire transportation problem of the country is asked, with a view to revising the laws affecting railroads and making it easier for them to operate.

This was the tenth message that President Wilson has addressed to Congress in person, the others being: April 8, 1913, tariff message; June 23, 1913, banking and currency; Aug. 27, 1913, Mexican affairs; Dec. 2, 1913, annual message; Jan. 20, 1914, trusts; March 5, 1914, Panama tolls; April 20, 1914, Huerta; Sept. 4, 1914, war tax; Dec. 8, 1914, annual message.

After completion of the routine organization at Monday's session the Sixty-Fourth Congress is now ready for business, and work on appropriation bills will start after the President's message is received.

The reelection of Champ Clark as speaker of the House, and Senator James P. Clarke as president pro tempore of the Senate, was the principal business of the opening day. Senator Walsh indicated that a contest over Senate rules might arise, but as yet it has not started.

Speaker Clark, in accepting the office, predicted that soon the demands of the country would keep Congress in perpetual session. He hoped the present Congress would go down in history as a working Congress rather than a talking Congress.

The usual opening day grist of bills appeared in the House hopper, but there was no "morning hour" in the Senate and no bills could be presented there. Some of the principal bills introduced were:

Conservation—Ferris, bills for development of water power, land, coal, oil, gas and other natural resources; Smith (Idaho), irrigation arid lands; Adamson, general dam act amendment.

Preparedness—Tavenner, bill for government armor plate factory and gun forging plant to cost $6,000,000; Gardner, resolution for investigation of various defense leagues; Crosser, bill for government manufacture of munitions.

Rural credits—Henry, land mortgage and personal credit bills; Smith (Idaho), bill for farm loans, with postal savings.

Alaska—Wickersham, commission government bill.

Revenue—Mondell, bill to repeal free sugar law; Longworth, bill for tariff commission; Sabath, tariff commission bill; Roberts (Nevada), 2 per cent tax on mail order houses.

Labor—Buchanan, labor safety.

Roads—McKellar (Tennessee), introduced Shackleford $25,000,000 road bill; Smith (Idaho), good roads bill.

Immigration—Tribble, bill.

Prohibition—Smith (Idaho), prohibiting sale of intoxicants to minors.

Business—Adamson, for enlargement of interstate commerce commission to nine members; for local regulation of automobiles; for new measurement standards for vessels using Panama canal; Hill, dyestuffs bill; Adamson, prevention of fraudulent advertising.

The number of bills introduced at the first day's session of the House was 770.

(President Wilson's message is printed in full on page 8 of this issue of The Christian Science Monitor.)

BOARD MAKES RULES ON CABLE TRANSFERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regulations were issued yesterday by the federal reserve board to govern the purchase in the open market by federal reserve banks of cable transfers and bills of exchange, which are authorized to be bought by the reserve act. In a circular accompanying the regulations the board says the exercise of the open market function of the reserve banks enables them to exert a steady influence on prevailing rates of interest whenever conditions make such influence desirable, and also affords reserve banks opportunity to buy paper which may provide for their expense and dividends.

"The Federal Reserve Board," the circular adds, "does not wish to be understood as encouraging expansion of credits at times and under conditions when there should be contraction."

MILITARY SCHOOL TO OPEN

About 60 members of the Ninth Regiment Associates met at the East armory last night and heard talks on preparedness by Col. Edward A. Logan, Capt. John B. McGinness, Joseph H. O'Neil, William S. McNary, Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Cole and others. It was decided to open the school on Wednesday, Dec. 15, and every Wednesday thereafter.

COAL RATE REOPENING DENIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The petition of coal operators in the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania for a rehearing in the new rates to the Atlantic coast on small sizes of anthracite was denied yesterday by the interstate commerce commission.

PRESIDENT SAYS HE WILL CONFER ON SUFFRAGE PLAN

Tells Women Petition Bearers Advisability of Amendment to Be Given Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson promised a large delegation from the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage on Monday afternoon that he would confer with leaders in Congress regarding the advisability of passing the Susan B. Anthony national suffrage amendment. The women regarded it as the most favorable expression they have had from him.

There were 500 women in the delegation that called at the White House. They had marched thither from the Capitol, on the east steps of which, shortly before noon, they had presented a huge petition to members of both Houses of Congress. This petition, which was wound into a great scroll, bore the signatures of several hundred thousand persons in many parts of the United States. Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon and Miss Frances Jolliffe had brought it to Washington in a motor car. It was also submitted to the President.

Representative Mondell later introduced in the House a resolution to affix the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the constitution.

The parade was the opening event of the first national convention of the Union.

UNITED STATES TO REFUSE GERMANY EVIDENCE ASKED

(Continued from page one)

stated, it is explained, and the mere mention of one government to another that its representative is persona non grata is usually considered sufficient for his recall, and the cause of the objection to him need not be stated.

In some quarters it is seen that if the United States should furnish to Germany a set of specifications on which the recall was based, and if the truth of these specifications should be denied, this government would be placed in an awkward position.

No application has been made by the two attaches for a safe conduct and this government will undoubtedly hold that no such assurance is necessary, as the attaches are entitled to safe conduct as diplomats back to their country, their mission as such not being ended till they have returned to Berlin.

S. S. MINNESOTA UNABLE AS YET TO MAKE PORT

Member of Crew Reported in Irons Suspected of Damaging Boilers—Crowley Rearrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to a message received here the steamer Minnesota reported in distress off Lower California is near Cedros islands, 300 miles north of San Diego. This is practically the same position that was given when her condition was first reported. Besides the tug and steamer that have gone to her assistance the United States coast guard cutter McCulloch, off Point Arguello, has been ordered to the rescue by wireless.

Regarding the cause of the trouble the following has been made public by the Hill lines. A member of the crew is suspected of having tampered with the engines and has been put in irons. He is a water tender and shipped at Seattle where he is declared to have stated the ship would never reach her destination.

C. C. Crowley, detective for the German consulate, who was out on $5000 bail, has been rearrested on a warrant jointly charging him and Baron Von Brincken with conspiring to interfere with and destroy by fire and dynamite commerce between this country and the Allies.

MUNITION PLOTS ARE TRACED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local officials of the federal bureau of investigation are still working on what they found here about the strike plot. Chief H. G. Clabaugh said that only a small part of the plot has been made public, and that Chicago witnesses have gone to New York.

GOVERNMENT WINS POINT IN DAESCH CASE

NTW YORK, N. Y.—The government this afternoon, won two legal fights preliminary to the supreme test in the extradition to New York of Paul Daesch, charged, with "Lieut." Robert Fay and others, with planting bombs on steamships carrying munitions to the Allies. United States Commissioner Carpenter issued an order for Daesch's removal from New Jersey to New York, following a hearing in Jersey City, where Daesch is held, and United States District Judge Haight affirmed the order.

Daesch immediately appealed to the United States supreme court. A ruling is expected by tomorrow.

WOMEN VOTERS IN CAMBRIDGE SEEK VOTE FOR MAYOR

Chief Executive as Chairman of School Committee Held to Be Candidate for That Board

Contending that the women voters of Cambridge are eligible under the new plan B charter to vote for mayor as chairman of the school committee, former Senator Roger Sherman Hoar today files with the supreme court a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel City Clerk Edward J. Brandon to place on the special woman's ballot for the city election Dec. 21 the names of all the candidates for mayor.

Mr. Hoar, who represents the Cambridg Equal Suffrage Club, declared today that it is not the intention to take unfair advantage of any legal situation developing out of the new charter recently adopted by the Cambridge voters. It is not an attempt, says he, to further extend woman's vote.

It is explained by Mr. Hoar that the new charter consolidates the offices of mayor and chairman of the school committee. He claims that the women have just the same rights now to vote for all members of the school commitee as they previously enjoyed and says that his appeal to the supreme court is to prevent encroachment on the woman's franchise.

Mr. Hoar argues that the new charter provides that the mayor shall be a member of the school committee, not ex officio but a regular member, its chairman, and therefore its most important member; the general election law provides that women may vote for all members of the school committee and therefore there is no reason why women have not the right to vote for mayor.

There is some doubt whether the court will make its decision before Dec. 21, the date of the election. If the case goes to the full bench of the supreme court and the women eventually win some time after the election, then the election will, according to Mr. Hoar, have become invalid.

The petition is to be filed in the names of Miss Mary Ware Allen, president of the club; Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer, its first vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Hoar Storer, second vice-president; Mrs. A. Louise Harlow, treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Jones, secretary.

Last Saturday Mr. Hoar sent a communication to City Clerk Brandon requesting an immediate statement as to whether or not he intended to print on the special woman's ballot the names of all candidates for chairman of the school committee. Mr. Brandon replied in the negative.

GRIST OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators had their first opportunity today to introduce bills and resolutions and made use of all the time available. In fact so many senators sought recognition of the chair for their purpose that the Senate was late in recessing to go to the House to hear the President's message and kept the President waiting 10 minutes. Even then several senators were unable to get their bills in and must wait until tomorrow.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma was one of the first on his feet, to introduce his bill to create a department of health. He says he intended to press for action on it this session.

Woman suffrage amendments to the constitution were submitted by Senators Sutherland of Utah and Thomas of Colorado.

Senator Smoot introduced a public lands waterpower bill.

Senator Saulsbury introduced a bill to relieve the Porto Rico government.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts prepared for introduction today amendment to the so-called Cummins law, approved March 4 last, which proposes to relieve shippers of the necessity of declaring the true value of express shipments and to relieve travelers of the necessity of declaring the true value of their baggage.

RESUME PUTTING TRACKS ON B ST.

By order of the Boston transit commission work will commence again tomorrow morning on relocation of tracks on B street, South Boston, as the result of a hearing held before that body this morning. A short time ago work of the placing of tracks on B street was halted by the transit commission as a result of complaints by teamsters and the Dorchester Board of Trade that the street was not wide enough to accommodate two tracks and the vehicle traffic. The Elevated has now secured permission to lay an outward-bound track on B street from Broadway to Dorchester avenue, and an inward-bound track on C street from West Seventh street to Old Colony avenue. Construction of section G of the new Dorchester tunnel has brought about this general diversion of traffic in that section of the city.

TRAINMEN ELECT DELEGATE

TEAGUE, Tex.—At the annual meeting of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, employed on the Trinity & Brazos Valley railroad, held here recently, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: C. L. Wallace, president; W. J. Redwine, vice-president; A. C. Williamson, secretary-treasurer; E. R. Brunazzi, agent official publication; C. F. Seagraves, delegate to the national convention, says the Dallas News.

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Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston.

Only 16 Shopping Days to Christmas

MARTHA COOK HOME OPENS TO MICHIGAN GIRLS

"Home, the Nation's Safety" Is Marble Chiseling in Dining Room in New Building at Ann Arbor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Back in the late 40's, John P. Cook and his wife, Martha, came to Michigan. The train that took them to their new home was the first that ran into the settlement which is now Hillsdale, says the Detroit Free Press. Today, their children, in grateful memory of their mother have erected a fine building to be known as the Martha Cook building, a home for women of the University of Michigan. And, because their mother was of the kindly gentle home-loving type, they have striven to make the word "home" the keynote of the structure. The donors of this splendid building have caused to be chiseled into the marble of the dining room mantle the motto, "Home, the Nation's Safety."

One enters a door, unique and striking in the extreme, and looks down a corridor 174 feet long and 12 feet wide, paneled in oak, and with a groined-arch ceiling in ornamental plaster. On the east side, long glass doors open on a beautiful terrace, which leads to a beautiful lawn, and looks upon an old-fashioned New England garden.

Davenports, overstuffed in English tapestries, stand along the walls. At the end of the corridor is a great Grandfather's clock with pleasing chimes which sound each quarter hour.

There are two beautiful parlors on the first floor. The smaller, 18 by 39 feet, is the reception parlor, furnished in crimson and gold. The overstuffed davenports are of crimson silk velvet, with the glimmer of gold background showing faintly through. The window hangings are of raw silk of a deep cream shade and the over-hangings are of heavy brocade silk, lined with gold color silk. The room is paneled in butternut to a height of 10 feet and over each pilaster is a hand carved medallion. The ceiling is a barrel-vault type with ornamental plaster, while the arch over the open fireplace is of Botticcino marble, elaborately carved.

The larger of the two parlors, which also serves as a music room, is 30 by 56 feet, paneled in teak wood to a height of 10 feet and elaborately hand carved at the top.

The dining room will seat 130. Like the other rooms, this too is paneled to the height of ten feet. It is in white oak, stained a dark rich brown. The furniture, tables, wheeled tea trays, round tables, and massive carved serving table are all of the same wood used in finishing the room. Each table has its silver candelabra, with soft silk shaded lights. The floors of the dining room are of a cork preparation, rendering them practically noiseless.

The innovations and touches that make for the comfort of the maiden at college would fill a column if enumerated. Nothing seems to have been forgotten and some things thought of especially for this building. Among the latter class may be placed the "hanging room."

The "hanging room" is one in which the university girl may hang her party clothes. Every woman knows the positive crime of hanging a dainty dancing frock or a more elaborate dinner gown in a closet with her street suits. This room gives sufficient height from its hangers down to warrant even a gown with a considerable train to hang without touching the floor and getting wrinkles from folding.

On the fourth floor there are three rooms practically sound proof. Just across the corridor from this is a kitchenette.

In the basement there is a sewing room fitted with electrically run sewing machines. Adjoining is an electrically equipped laundry with a patent clothes dryer, electric flat irons, and stationary ironing boards.

From the electrically equipped safety elevator to the electric vegetable parer, which will pare anything from a radish to a pumpkin, there is, seemingly no electric appliance that could possibly be of use in such a building that has not been installed, even to an electric baking oven. The building is fireproof. When furnished it will cost about $500,000. It is a home for 112 university women.

C. F. Hovey Company

Summer, Chauncy and Avon Streets
Boston, Mass.

Exhibition and Sale of Belgian War Laces

BY special arrangement with the New York Commission for Relief in Belgium, we are holding a sale this week, of rare Belgian war laces, consisting of doyleys, berthas, scarfs, collars, centrepieces and lace by the yard. All money received from this sale by the Belgian Relief Commission will be devoted to war relief.

FAULTS SEEN ON THE PART OF JEWS IN RUSSIA

Present Position, Says Red Cross Officer, Not Wholly Due to Russia — Why Jews Are Moved From Invaded Districts

(Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor)

From time to time the question of the position of the Jews in Russia crops up, and sometimes it looms large. During the war it has been to some extent lost sight of, though now and then we hear of the forced expatriation of large numbers of Jews from areas threatened by the war. For instance, when I was in Poland and Galicia last May and June many Jews were being removed to other districts from Warsaw, Lemberg and Przemysl. I saw hundreds of them at the great railway station at Lemberg, with all their goods and chattels, waiting to be sent away to large towns; and when those places, or rather some of them, were threatened by the enemy they were again moved on. The reason was that it was shown beyond any reasonable doubt that the Jews were pro-German in Poland and pro-Austrian in Galicia, and that they were in consequence a source of danger to the Russian army and government. But the losses and sufferings of these Jews were as nothing compared with those of the Poles and Galicians who were left behind, whose country has been twice, thrice and four times swept by the war.

I watched the process of their removal very closely, and it was clear to me that not only was there no interference with their property, but that they were permitted to take away with them on the trains by which they were dispatched everything which was possible. They had money wherewith to buy in plenty all they wanted, and as I happened to travel by one of the trains which was taking away nearly 300 Jews, I was able to see how they fared on the road. At those stations where sufficiently long stoppages were made, many of the men and women would dismount and purchase all sorts of food at the refreshment rooms, and there seemed the reverse of a scarcity of money. The old people and children were well looked after, the provadniks or officials of the train being as a rule kind and considerate. Of course there was a good deal of tight packing and consequent discomfort, but then one has become accustomed to this sort of thing on the Russian railways during war time. Many of them seemed eager and pleased at the idea of getting away from a war area to more peaceful parts, where some of them had friends and where they knew plenty of prosperous coreligionists resided.

Only on one occasion did I see in Lemberg a party of Jews, some 20 in number, chiefly young or middle-aged men, being marched through the street with an escort of Russian soldiers, and I was told that these men were going into exile because treasonable intercourse with the enemy had been proved against them. Whether this was so or not, other Jews were running alongside them without let or hindrance, and giving them food and money. Although I had always understood that the treatment of the Jews in Poland was particularly severe, I found the Jewish quarter or Ghetto of Warsaw very busy and apparently prosperous when I was one of a party distributing relief to the refugees in the months of April and May last. There was a considerable number of Jewish refugees from the districts invaded by the Germans, though I gathered that the majority had remained behind. These were being fed and looked after by not only the Jews of Warsaw but also by a section of the Polish relief committee, consisting of leading Poles; while we ourselves were given every facility for opening a soup-kitchen feeding point for 500 Jewish children.

In contradistinction to the statement that the Jews are generally oppressed in Poland, I could not help observing the fact that I was continually meeting wealthy and prosperous Jews, some of them owning places of business in Warsaw, and one of these was invited by the Polish committee already referred to to meet myself and other members of a foreign relief committee at a luncheon given to us at the leading hotel of the city.

As to the positions of the Jews in Petrograd and Moscow, many of them are among the wealthiest men, if not the most influential, in the community. At Petrograd I met among others the Baron Alexander Gunsbourg, who recommended the unsatisfactory state of his co-religionists in Poland to my attention, and several other rich Jews who seemed to go everywhere and to be known by everybody. It is quite true that they do not penetrate the higher circles of society in Russia, but candidly I believe this is largely their own fault.

The worst, or, as some may think, the best, feature of the Jews in Russia is their extreme clannishness and immiscibility. They voluntarily and almost proudly keep themselves as a race apart —I am speaking of the masses. The men wear long, unkempt hair, long, straggly beards, long, untidy gabardines, ugly little skull caps and go about in twos and threes excitedly gesticulating and tugging at their beards. They often perform small religious rites and ostentatiously say their prayers in public, and thus cause either dislike or contempt and irreverent comment. When, too, they often show open scorn of the Gentile, it is found the Gentile sometimes responds in kind. And when, too, they are nearly always associated with the baser forms of finance and with the least savory spheres of business and trade there can be no great desire to mingle and merge with them. They certainly have proved during the war that they were quite willing to trade with either side, and I myself witnessed a striking instance of this in Przemysl just after it had fallen into the hands of the Russians. Out of the total population of that city more than one third was Jews. Many of these men had bought army supplies of food from venal Austrian officers and what they had not sold back to the almost starving defenders of the fortress they sold to the Russians when they had entered into possession of the city. How was it possible to trust such people, and was it to be wondered at that the Russians thought it safer to remove them when Przemysl was once again threatened and before it finally fell into the hands of the German and Austrian forces?

It is often said that education is entirely denied to the Jews in Russia—I am not now referring to Poland, where the conditions were undoubtedly harder. But it is difficult to reconcile this statement with the fact that I met all over Russia students who were Jews—men sometimes of high attainments and apparently not altogether dissatisfied with their status in the commonwealth. I do not think that a commoner name-plate on a professional man's house in Russia can be found than that of "Kogan," a name which betrays its origin when it is mentioned that there is no letter "h" in the Russian language, that letter being represented by "g." It would surprise many also if they could see for themselves the comfortable circumstances of many Jewish families, particularly in the northern Russian provinces. A personal friend of mine, a Jew, is one of the richest men in Archangel, and is held in high esteem by all and sundry. Again, at the small town of Velika Ustjug, on the Dvina, I know a Jewish family who between them control most of the remunerative positions in the town, but who are none the less popular in the highest sense of the word. At the outbreak of the war, speaking from personal knowledge, I can affirm that not only many men, but any number of young Jewish women, gladly volunteered to act as nurses or in other useful positions, and one of the best nurses I met in Moscow was a Jewess.

When the Jews in Russia display any desire to mix and mingle with the rest of the community there is no real bar to their doing so, and the greater that desire, obviously the better for themselves. I admit that the position of the Jews in Poland is different. Jews living in Warsaw were for the most part half-Teutonized—their language is a German jargon—and in the present struggle they were a source of considerable anxiety to the Russian authorities. For years past they have been "intransigeants," and at every opportunity have shown where their sympathies lay—needless to say not with Russia. No one would wish to deny that there have been faults on the Russian side in the past, but to those willing to free themselves from bias and prejudice it is apparent that there have been grave faults on the Jewish side. It is rather a hopeless position when attempts at reform are met with suspicion or slightly veiled hostility.

NORWEGIAN CHURCH DECORATIONS URGED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Dr. Harry Fett, the state antiquarian, discussing the question of the "Building and Decoration of Our Churches" in the last number of the Norwegian church paper, emphasizes the importance of improving the exterior of church edifices. To deal with the subject adequately he proposes the formation of a committee which would include a bishop and a clergyman in its membership.

Dr. Fett takes up the question of the placing of paintings, decorations on festival occasions, revision of church music and the use of flowers for decorative purposes. In Sweden, it is pointed out, an effort is being made to revive old church festivals.

FRIEDRICHSTADT SQUARE PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The proposal has now been put forward that a new square in Friedrichstadt should be constructed on the site where it was once planned to erect a five or six story hotel with French capital, but to which the building authorities took objection. It is believed that the land could be changed into a fine public ground at a cost of about 10,000,000 marks.

ASKS HOCKING CASE TRANSFER TO ENGLAND

HALIFAX, N. S.—An application was made in the admiralty court here Monday, as a result of a cable message from Andrew Bonar Law, British secretary of state for the colonies, to have the cases of the American steamer Hocking and the Dutch steamer Hamborn transferred to England. Judge Drysdale continued the matter for two weeks. An application for an appeal to the privy council in the case of the Hamborn was allowed.

The Hocking, owned by the American Trans-Atlantic Company, and the Hamborn were seized by British cruisers and brought here by prize crews as Great Britain contended both vessels were actually owned by Germans.

HARVARD MEN ARE WINNERS

For essays on economic questions prizes have been won by Robert L. Wolf '15, Harvard, for an essay entitled "Some Aspects of the Theory of Value," which took a second prize of $200, and Homer B. Vanderblue, another second prize for his article entitled "Railroad Valuation."

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

bard German trenches with satisfactory results. On the 2d in retaliation for hostile shelling trenches south of Epinette were bombarded. Many gaps were made in the parapets and a bomb store was blown up.

On the 3d the German artillery was active but our forces checked it. On the 4th and 5th the German parapets were again breached in several places and their wire cut.

Mining activity continues on both sides. We blew up a mine west of Fricourt on the fourth and the Germans one on the fifth. The latter did no damage. The same day two or more mines were blown up near the same place.

Near Frelinghion a mine was blown up by us, destroying a gallery in which the Germans were working. The Germans replied with another mine near the same place, destroying about 25 yards of our trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Tuesday—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

During the course of the day there was rather intense artillery activity in Artois, around Loos and Souchez, as well as between the Somme and the Oise, where our batteries reached some convoys from Faye and took under their fire troops moving back from the front near Hattencourt and Laucourt.

The cannonading likewise has been very sustained in Champagne from the region of St. Souplet as far as Massiges and in the Argonne at Haute Chevauchee.

The Belgian official communication reads: There has been no infantry action on the Belgian front. Our batteries carried out on divers occasions an effective shelling of groups of German soldiers, especially in the direction of Schoorbach and Woumen. The German artillery displayed some activity this afternoon and we successfully countershelled it.

Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: During the day of Dec. 4 there was great activity on the part of both artilleries. Our artillery took under its fire hostile workers at the mouth of the Kereves Dere. Our aviators dropped numerous bombs on the Turkish encampments.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Tuesday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

Western front (Russia)—In the Dwinsk region last night the Germans for a quarter of an hour maintained a heavy bombardment of our trenches on a front extending from Borskoy village, on the western Dvina, to Illukst, but without result.

South of the town of Rafalowka, on the Styr, the Germans took the offensive again in the public ground near Kozlinichi village, but were stopped by our artillery fire. There is no change in the situation at other points.

On the Caucasian front there is no change.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Tuesday—Yesterday's communique states that artillery actions continued along the whole front in spite of atmospheric conditions. Our artillery destroyed shelters in Volaia zone and dispersed detachments in Seebach valley.

Enemy artillery bombarded Paularo and Monfalcone, causing some damage. Enemy detachments attacking in the mist were repulsed at various points in Giobna zone.

Some advantage was gained by our infantry on the Carso.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Tuesday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

On the Isonzo front the Italian artillery fire, which has continued from time to time has been especially severe against the Gorizia bridgehead. The village of Sankapetor, close to Gorizia, also has been bombarded by guns of all caliber.

In the district of the plateau of Doberdo, Italian infantry attacked during the day near Redipuglia and Polazzo and in the evening near San Martino. It was everywhere repulsed.

On the Tyrol frontier the Italian artillery activity, which has been directed against the fortified sector of Ladaro, has now extended to the neighboring positions of the Ledro valley.

Southeastern theater: Our troops have now entered Montenegrin territory west and southwest of Novibazar and on the road from Mitrovitza to Ipek. On the sector of Pestera the Montenegrin advance troops were thrown back on their main forces.

East of Ipek we repulsed the Serbian rear guard. Our advance troops are approaching Ipek. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's fighting exceeded 2000.

NO-LICENSE VOTE URGED TO GET OUT

Speaking at the no-license rally in Highland hall, West Roxbury, last night, Major Dan Morgan Smith, leader of the campaign to make Boston "dry" at the city election, Dec. 14, declared that the success of their campaign would turn on the "stay-at-home" vote. He urged all present to attend the polls and take with them all the "no" voters they could persuade to accompany them.

SERVICE BOARD OPENS INQUIRY INTO NEW HAVEN

(Continued from page one)

necticut and Rhode Island, which were not authorized by Massachusetts and which appear to have been contrary to the public policy of this commonwealth and to the letter of our laws."

"The problem created by this conflict of jurisdiction is not an easy one and it has not, in the past, been adequately considered. Last winter an important step was taken when the broad powers theretofore granted to the railroad by the state of Connecticut were in many respects limited and curtailed. But this did not solve the problem which confronts this commonwealth. The object of the inquiry which we are now conducting is, stating it briefly, to determine what can and ought to be done to bring the New Haven railroad system into harmony with Massachusetts laws, '. . . in general, to determine how, through cooperation between the states, through action by Massachusetts alone or through action by the federal government, a sound and effective system of public regulation for the future may best be administered in the case of this great railroad property.

"The acts of the company which have been unauthorized by Massachusetts and which appear to have been contrary to public policy of the commonwealth, as expressed in its statutes, may be divided, in general, into three groups:

"(1) Investments in and contingent liabilities assumed with reference to the stocks and securities of other companies. Many of these investments and contingent liabilities seem to have been in direct violation of that statute which is now section 57 of part II of chapter 463 of the acts of 1906.

"(2) The acquisition of the properties and franchises of other companies through lease, purchase, merger or consolidation. Certain of these acquisitions seem in conflict with the provisions of those statutes which are now section 67 of Part I. and sections 47 and 209 of Part II. of chapter 463 of the acts of 1906.

"(3) The ownership by the company of real estate and other property not used for railroad purposes. It appears that the holding of such property may, in certain cases, be in conflict with the laws of Massachusetts as stated by the supreme court in the case of Williams v. Johnson, 208 Mass. 544.

"Some of the investments in the stock and securities of other companies which were not authorized by this commonwealth, were also in apparent conflict with the federal statute known as the Sherman antitrust act, and the company has already been ordered by a decree of the New York district court of the United States, dated Oct. 17, 1914, to sell such holdings. In view of this action it has been possible for this commission to eliminate investments falling within this group from its investigation.

"The commission has, however, with the assistance of certain experts employed by it, collected much data with respect to the corporate history and powers of subsidiary corporations controlled by the New Haven company without authority from Massachusetts and not affected by the decree of the New York district court, with respect to the history of the acquisition of the stocks and securities of these corporations by the company, with respect to the properties which these subsidiary corporations own or control and the businesses which they carry on, and with respect to the relations which they bear to the New Haven railroad system proper and to railroad rates and service in New England in general. Much information has been and is to be furnished by the company in writing and under oath, and supplementary facts will be developed at this hearing through oral testimony.

The more important of the subsidiary corporations which have been under consideration are: The Central New England Railway Company, the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, the Housatonic Power Company, the Millbrook Company, New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat Company, New England Navigation Company, New England Steamship Company, the New York Connecting railroad, New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company, the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, Rutland Railway Company, Waterbury Gas Light Company, Watertown Gas Company, Westport Water Company.

"In the notice of this hearing which was sent out by the commission on Nov. 23, certain questions of public policy were indicated which seem to be involved in this inquiry and which the commission will be glad to have representatives of the railroad company and of the general public discuss at this time. It may be that there are other questions of a similar nature which we have not indicated and there is no intention on the part of the commission of in any way limiting the discussion. We should be glad to hear any one who has anything to say which seems to bear upon the subject matter of the investigation.

"The commission believes that it is desirable to have the general discussion of questions of public policy first and to proceed later with the development of further detailed information through the testimony of officers of the company, whose presence it has requested, since the general discussion may indicate certain lines of inquiry which should be followed up. We shall, however, be glad to hear anyone who cares to make any statement or argument after taking of oral testimony is completed."

New Haven officials included: President Howard Elliott and Vice-Presidents E. G. Buckland, A. A. Whaley, Benjamin Campbell, J. M. Tomlinson. F. A. Farnham appeared as counsel for the road.

President Howard Elliott of the New Haven was the first witness. He presented to the commission a large mass of documentary evidence in connection with inquiries which the commission had made relative to several of the New Haven's subsidiary companies.

The last communication from the commission, he said, asked for information as to the reason for the acquisition of several subsidiary companies, the relations of these companies to the New Haven and the policy of the New Haven in regard to them. The first company taken up by President Elliott in his oral testimony was the Central New England.

"The Central New England," he said, "was acquired by the New Haven several years ago in order to obtain an alternate all-rail route via the Poughkeepsie bridge to New York and to relieve congestion on the main line between New York and New Haven. This route has been a 'life-saver' to the commercial interests.

"The New Haven owns practically all of the capital stock, owns $1,500,000 of its bonds and is guarantor for other bonds of the Central New England. The policy of this company is to keep the Central New England in good repair and add to its facilities. The Poughkeepsie bridge has been strengthened and several other repairs have been made amounting to $4,500,000.

"The value of the Central New England to the New Haven railroad and the shippers of New England has been very strongly evidenced within the past few months. More than 1000 cars a day during the past month have passed over this line into New England. This route should be retained by the New Haven for the benefit of the system and should eventually be made an integral part of the New Haven corporate property."

President Elliott then took up the New York, Ontario & Western. "The New Haven owns 51 per cent of the stock of the New York, Ontario & Western," he said. "We have retained this property because it affords a direct route between New England and the anthracite coal fields. It helps us to protect the coal supply of our railroad and also of New England and it also gives us a voice in the making of through routes from New England to the west."

The New York, Westchester & Boston, Mr. Elliott said, does a suburban passenger business, and while it does not earn quite enough at the present time to pay its operating expenses, its business is growing continually and in time will prove of great value to the New Haven. "This line will relieve the New Haven of a large volume of short haul passenger business out of New York that is extremely unprofitable," he said.

The Millbrook Company, he said, was organized in connection with the building of the New York, Westchester & Boston, and holds a considerable amount of real estate at present, which can best be disposed of by the Millbrook Company.

"The New Haven and the Pennsylvania each own 50 percent of the stock of the New York Connecting Railway," President Elliott said. "This railway will open an additional route into New York through the Pennsylvania station and will relieve congestion at the Grand Central terminal."

He said that this property is expected to cut down the ferry distance from the New Haven terminal to the Jersey shores from 14 to 3 miles and in this way facilitate the handling of freight and help the business of New England. Negotiations with the Pennsylvania are now in progress, he said, and within a year contracts and agreements should be drawn up to provide for a more extensive use of the New York Connecting Railway property.

The Rutland Railroad Company then was taken up. "The Rutland Railway will provide a through route from New York and New England to Montreal and also a rail and water route to Chicago," President Elliott said. "The Panama canal act has forced the Rutland railroad to dispose of its boats on the Great lakes but we are in hopes that in the course of five or six years some of these difficulties will be removed and the ownership of boats on the Great lakes by railroad corporations will be possible.

"It would be easy to make a through route from southern New England to Montreal if the New Haven could secure a portion of the Boston & Maine tracks from Springfield to Bellows Falls," he said. "In my opinion, it would be unwise for the New Haven to dispose of its interest in the Rutland railroad at this time. The New Haven and the New York Central each own 25½ per cent of the stock of the Rutland railroad."

The Wood River branch, which is only five miles in length, he said, is a loss to the New Haven, but if it is discontinued it would work a great hardship on several manufactures located along its lines.

President Elliott said that in his opinion, the New Haven should assume the assets and liabilities of the New England Navigation Company but he was not sure that the Massachusetts laws would permit this action. "It would help our credit to terminate this New England Navigation Company," he said.

Mr. Elliott said that the branch roads were acquired with an object of bettering transportation in New England. In his opinion, he said, the road would sustain financial loss if compelled by the supreme court to part with the Berkshire street railway, the New York & Stamford, the Westchester street railway, the Eastern Steamship Company and the Electric Shore line.

He said that the New Haven has received an offer to purchase the Berkshire street railway, but that nothing has been done about it.

He argued that a railroad corporation has a right to adjust values, being a privately owned, though publicly controlled organization. Since it assumes the risks of business a road ought to be entitled to whatever profits may be forthcoming, he said.

Commissioner Eastman remarked that it would appear that the only safeguard for the public rights was competition. Mr. Elliott said he thought such rights were safeguarded by a body like the public service commission.

E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven, touched on the Connecticut Railroad & Lighting Company and the Housatonic Power Company, all the stock in which is owned by the New Haven and the New England Navigating Company; the Providence Securities Company, all the stock and securities of which are owned by the New Haven; the Waterbury Car Light Company, of which the New Haven and the Housatonic Power Companies own 99.6 per cent. He said that negotiations are pending for selling the Waterbury Gas Company. He also mentioned the Westport Power Company, all of the stock in which is owned by the Housatonic Power Company.

F. A. Farnham, counsel for the New Haven, said that of the only two companies not touched on by those who preceded him, the South Bay and Terminal Company and the Roxbury Central Wharf were owned by the New Haven. He also said the New Haven now owns land formerly owned by the two companies, as well as all the outstanding stock. Part of the land, he said, is used by the Massachusetts avenue freight yards. John C. Cobb owned the property and had planned to own and operate a freight yard.

At the afternoon session A. R. Whaley, vice-president of the New Haven, was placed on the stand and was examined by Robert Rantoul, counsel for the commission.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES TO BE THE TOPIC OF ENGLISH TEACHERS

New England Association Announces Program for Its Meeting in Boston Saturday

"The Library in the Secondary School" is the general topic for discussion at the fifteenth fall meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English to be held at the Boston Public library Saturday. The first session begins at 10 a. m. in the lecture hall. In the afternoon the teachers are to inspect the new Widener library at Harvard University.

Following the transaction of business in the morning, Miss Alice M. Jordan, head of the children's department of the Boston Public Library, will consider "Present Conditions in New England." Other papers to be presented are as follows:

"Possibilities and Progess," Miss Mary E. Hall, chairman of the committee on high school libraries of the N. E. A.; "Oral English and Dramatics," Allan Abbott, Teachers College, Columbia University; "Illustrative Material as an Aid in Teaching English," Miss Margaret Coult, Barringer high school, Newark, N. J.

At 11.40 a. m. there will be a discussion and inspection of exhibits. This will be followed at 12:30 by a talk by George Parker Winship, librarian of the Widener collection at the Harvard library, on "A Library of Teachers of English."

George H. Browne of Browne and Nichols school, Cambridge, is president of the association, Chester N. Greenough of Harvard is vice-president, Frank W. C. Hersey of Harvard is secretary-treasurer, Charles Swain Thomas of the Newton high school is editor. The executive committee consists of the above together with William D. Parkinson, superintendent of schools in Waltham; Clara F. Palmer, Chicopee high school; Carolyn M. Gerrish, girls' Latin school, Boston; Arthur W. Leonard, Phillips Andover academy; Katherine H. Shute, Boston Normal school. Samuel Thurber of the Newton technical high school is chairman of the association's committee on local conferences. The association was organized Feb. 23, 1901.

Y. M. C. A. TO OPEN CONVENTION HERE

Tomorrow morning at 10:30 the first session of the forty-fourth convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will open in Bates hall, 316 Huntington avenue. This will be a meeting of the employed officers of the associations and will be presided over by Edward W. Hearne, the state secretary. A feature of the session will be criticisms of Y. M. C. A. advertising by Herbert S. Sylvester of the Youths Companion.

In Kingsley hall, Ford building, at 2:30 p. m. the afternoon session will begin with a devotional service led by the Rev. Willis H. Butler of the New Old South church, Boston. Reports of various committees will then be read followed by a short business meeting. After that the theme of the convention, "Cooperation between the Church and the Young Men's Christian Association," will be discussed by Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton and the Rev. Edward Holyoke of Providence, R. I. F. L. Willis, general secretary of the Worcester Association will preside.

More than 750 reservations have already been made for the dinner in Ford hall at 5:30 p. m. after which Dr. John R Mott, general secretary international committee will speak on "The Meaning of the War to the Young Men's Christian Association."

LANDSCAPE STUDENTS ADDRESSED

Charles Downing of New York addressed the students of the Harvard landscape school of architecture last evening under the auspices of the Harvard Topiarian Club. Mr. Downing talked on the relation of the landscape architect to the client. Mr. Downing is the second graduate of the Harvard landscape school and a member of the Fellows of American Society of Landscape Architects.

U. S. COURT HEARS FINAL ARGUMENTS IN CECILIE CASE

Failure of German Liner to Deliver $12,000,000 in Gold Basis of the Several Suits

Final arguments in the suit brought against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company by the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York city and certain individuals for the failure of the steamship Kronprincessin Cecilie to deliver about $12,000,000 worth of gold and silver to its destination in Europe were opened by J. P. Kirlin of New York, counsel for the trust company, before Judge Clarence Hale in the United States district court court today.

Present were James M. Beck, former United States district-attorney and counsel for the bank; Charles Hickox, counsel for the complainant; C. W. Rantoul, one of the libellants; Judge Walter C. Noyes of New York, counsel for the steamship company; Joseph Larocque, and Judge Joseph D. Bedle, the two last named being counsel for the steamship company, and Capt. Charles A. Polack, master of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mr. Kirlin contended that the steamship compauy, in ordering the return of the Cecilie before war actually was declared by the European nations, did not properly consider the welfare of the owners of the gold and silver shipments; that they considered the value of their own property first. He further took the stand hat a contract made at the time of stress would not allow, at the moment of danger, the same concern for the safety of the ship that would be permissible at a time of peace.

He then reviewed a few days leading up to the declaration of war, recalling the political situation and the steps taken by the directors of the steamship company to keep in touch with their government and the locations of their ships so that they might notify them at the latest moment of impending danger. He repeated testimony to the effect that the order was sent to the Cecilie by wireless to turn back on a basis of a warning that war was imminent a number of hours before the actual declaration of war was made.

On this basis, Mr. Kirlin claimed, the action of the company was prudent to its own interests but not prudent toward the interests of the shippers. He also claimed that the action was unnecessary when taken. He also went over Captain Polack's testimony to show that it was on order of the company that he turned the steamship Cecilie back to America, and not according to his own discretion.

Mr. Kirlin cited a case of the transportation of brimstone, declared contraband by Spain during the war with the United States, wherein a ship left cargo at another port rather than wait for an official agreement between Italy and Spain to allow the shipment to be carried out on condition that the cargo would be delivered on Italy's territory. In this case, he said, the United States supreme court found that captain wrong in not waiting for an agreement to be completed.

Judge Hale at this point asked Mr. Kirlin how the rules of those times applied to the present when wireless telegraphy has come into general use. Mr. Kirlin replied that then the captain was the only person of discretion; now, in this case, he contended, the company had assumed to act on its own account, being in communication with the captain by wireless.

At recess which was called at noon, the time asked for by the various counsel showed that the case would go over to Wednesday noon, when it is expected to be finished.

Mr. Larocque opened the argument for the defense, holding that it is not necessary to places a ship in danger to take advantage of provisions covering such an occurrence. Reasonable apprehension of imminent danger, he contended, is sufficient to justify the captain to go to an intermediatory port. He held that the contract included the provision that the vessel, in case of danger, might seek a port of refuge and also that it allowed for delay in the voyage.

He outlined several points of defense in answer to the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company and the libellants. In answer to the argument of the counsel for the complainant that the bullion was the only cargo carried by the Cecilie, Mr. Larocque asserted that the vessel also had $140,000 worth of cargo for German consignees and that the captain had to look out for this as much as for the bullion, the latter, he said, being a neutral cargo and not subject to seizure.

He declared that there was nothing to show that the ship had not completed her voyage when she arrived at Bar Harbor, Maine, after turning back on the voyage to Europe, and that the captain did not know when the war would end. The bank and the trust company, he said, demanded that the bullion be delivered.

Adjournment was taken until 2 p. m.

TO ASK RAILROAD TIME EXTENSION

Judge Thomas W. Kenefick, counsel for the Southern New England Railway Company, filed with the secretary of the commonwealth this afternoon a petition, on which a bill will be introduced in the next session of the General Court for extension of time allowed the Southern New England Railway to complete its railroad from Palmer, Mass., to Providence, R. I. Under the existing act they are required to complete the road before Aug. 3, 1916. No time is given as to how long extension is desired.

CANDIDATES ON LAST WEEK OF LOCAL CAMPAIGN

Good Government Association Men Satisfied With Situation —Rallies Are Held at Charlestown and Elsewhere in City

Candidates for the city council and school committee enter on the last week of the campaign for the election today. There is no doubt that the Democratic city committee members view the situation as serious, as requiring every possible effort. They remember the recall vote of about 48,000 cast against Mayor Curley and an effort is being made to see to it that all city office holders and as many county office holders as can be influenced be brought to work and to vote for the candidates indorsed by the Democratic committee.

The Good Government Association candidates declare that their campaign has been conducted in a dignified and convincing manner. Their friends say the reading out of the party in a nonpartisan campaign has lost them no votes. The now famous Phillips circular was promptly disproved and the citizens' candidates believe the Seiberlich German-American Alliance circular has had no effect on the campaign which would prove unfavorable to their cause.

Candidates John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins, James A. Watson, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Mrs. Julia E. Duff and Dr. Herbert J. Keenan, all addressed the Charlestown Improvement Association at 11 City square, Charlestown, last night. Dr. Francis P. Silva presided. Other speakers were: Arthur Berenson, Councilor Timothy J. Buckley, A. A. Fales, James H. Brennan, Arthur Harrington, John P. Mahoney and Patrick J. Kyle.

Councilmen Collins and Attridge declared their independence of any political control. They said their records in council spoke for them. Councilman Watson urged the election of councilmen friendly to the present administration.

Miss Frances G. Curtis told of how she had never missed a meeting of the school committee. She said she would continue to try to give the city her best endeavors if reelected. Mrs. Duff said she was an independent candidate. She urged the essentials in public school education. Dr. Keenan, the Democratic city committee candidate for the committee, pledged himself to work for the interests of the pupils and teachers in Boston's schools, if elected.

James P. Timilty, chairman of the Democratic city committee, in Vernon hall, ward 18, last night urged every city employee to vote for the city committee indorsed list of candidates for city council.

At a meeting of the Mt. Hope Citizens Association in the John D. Philbrick school hall last night John J. Conway, William Berwin, Walter Baker and James A. Watson, candidates for the city council, and Mrs. Julia E. Duff and Dr. Herbert J. Keenan, candidates for the school committee, spoke.

In a statement issued from his office last night in city hall, Mayor Curley spoke of the Good Government Association as "the allied tax-dodgers of Boston." He criticized certain banks, declaring they failed to make the required returns of mortgages above the assessed valuation of property. He said the law required a trust company to render a sworn return of personal property held on any trust which would be taxable in the hands of an individual trustee.

He declared certain trust companies here were not complying with the law. The mayor concluded by saying that he had directed the assessing department of the city to get in touch with the state tax commissioner to devise some means of detecting the loans held by banks and trust companies where the amount is greater than the assessed value of the property mortgaged.

John J. Conway, Redmond S. Fitzgerald, James A. Watson and William F. Doyle, the candidates for the city council indorsed by the Democratic city committee and who are favored by Mayor Curley, last night declared that they were "nearer the people and know better what they want than the Good Government Association candidates." They gave their platform of promises as follows:

"1. Provide better streets for Boston. If it can be done without unnecessary taxes, let it be done so by all means. If it cannot, then provide more money from taxes, but have the streets repaired at all events.

"2. Do justice to the city's employees. A fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Have as many employees, no more, no less, as are needed, so that public work shall not be neglected.

"3. Appropriate enough to enlarge the supply departments staff so that it may purchase all materials and supplies at lowest rates after public bids.

"4. Earnest effort is needed to make the segregated budget a success, and we pledge our efforts to this end.

"5. Continuance of the policy of keeping the debt down is required, and we pledge ourselves to maintain a pay-as-you-go policy, voting loans only when absolutely necessary for the public welfare.

"6. Support of the mayor in constructive efforts to improve Boston's government is absolutely essential; we pledge ourselves to support him in such efforts, believing that true progress is possible only when the mayor and city council are working in harmony."

NO CAPE COD CANAL LOCK NECESSARY SAYS MR. BELMONT

Head of Company Operating Waterway and Chief Engineer Heard by Commission

No lock is necessary in the Cape Cod canal, which has a current very similar to the Hudson river off New York, accordin to August Belmont of New York, head of the company owning and operating the waterway, and William Parsons, chief engineer, in their refutation of the argument and figures presented by the New Haven road in favor of a division in the canal at a public hearing on Monday before the Massachusetts harbor and land commission at the State House.

Mr. Belmont asked that the fact that the company had been obliged to construct two passing places instead of three as originally planned because the New Haven road had placed a bridge at one of these points, and that the aggregate passing space was about 6000 feet long with a bottom width of 200 feet, rather than 2400 feet with a base of 100 feet, be included in the records of the commission.

"We are getting business right along," continued Mr. Belmont "and the canal is proving to be highly successful, but we are advancing in the face of a great and unjust prejudice. Many people talk of currents and they are altogether wrong."

The New Haven road wishes to keep its bridge over the waterway closed, Mr. Belmont added, but he could see no reason for this, inasmuch as there is more traffic in the canal than on the rails. He proposed that the commissioners, the railroad and canal officials calmly work out a plan whereby the canal should be unimpeded when necessary and the safety of the railroad traffic assured.

Mr. Parsons said the maximum velocity of the current is 2.12 knots easterly and 2.77 knots westerly, which figures were confirmed by Homer P. Ricker, assistant engineer of the United States coast survey service, who is studying the canal and its currents.

Robert O. Miller of the canal management testified that the railroad bridge had been opened 5900 times for the passage of 8000 vessels, in perfect safety.

Frank Farnham, attorney for the road, maintained that the road only wanted protection for its bridge. Charles H. Mercer, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, explained that the bridge could be kept suspended without harm to the structure since the center of gravity was constant. C. N. Woodward, general superintendent of the New Haven, maintained that the tracks would get out of line if the lift was kept raised where it would be subject to swaying by the wind.

AMHERST READY FOR TRIANGULAR DEBATE

AMHERST, Mass. — Announcement was made Monday of the final arrangements for the triangular intercollegiate debate Dec. 16. The question will be, "Resolved, that the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States, and in all territory over which the United States has jurisdiction, be prohibited by constitutional amendement, with the reservation to Congress of the right to provide for their manufacture and sale for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes."

In Amherst, W. G. Avireth '16, and H. F. Redfield '16, both of Brooklyn, with T. M. Green '18, of Oberlin, O., will support the affirmative against the Wesleyan team. In Williamstown, J. S. Bixler '16, of New London, Conn., and C. P. Cochrane '17, of Rochester, N. Y., with C. L. Goodrich '18, of Taunton, as alternate, will defend the negative.

GEN. STREETER NAMED FOR PEACE CHAIRMAN

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The League to Enforce Peace, of which former President William H. Taft is head, and which has begun the organization of state branches, using as its model the plan followed in the organization of political parties, has asked Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord to act as temporary state chairman for New Hampshire.

D. A. R. HAS RECEPTION

A reception and social of old Blake House chapter, D. A. R., of Dorchester was held at the Colonial house on Newbury street yesterday. In the receiving line were Mrs. William B. Rand, regent of the chapter; Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman, state regent, and Mrs. Franklin B. Shumway.

PLANS TO FEED 10,000

The local Salvation Army corps is making preparations to furnish dinners to 10,000 persons on the holiday. Requests which are daily received at the army headquarters are being carefully investigated while letters are going out asking for assistance in carrying on the work.

STRIKERS PASS RESOLUTIONS

Government ownership of the railroads is urged in resolutions passed by more than 500 striking freight handlers on the New Haven railroad at Faneuil hall last evening. Mayor Curley, Arthur M. Huddell and Representative John J. Carney spoke.

PRODUCER IS ENGAGED

Henry Dornton of New York and London has been engaged by the Harvard Dramatic Club as producer of the club's fall play. Mr. Dornton is a nephew of Tom Robertson and Mrs. Kendall and served his apprenticeship in his father's Theater Royal, Birmingham, Eng.

URGES INQUIRY INTO RULE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Representative Miller of Minnesota Charges Present Administration of Island Retards Natives' Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota wants the truth of the condition of affairs in the Philippine islands placed before the American people without delay. In furtherance of this wish Mr. Miller will propose a thorough inquiry into the present administration of the government in the islands in the form of a resolution which will be offered in the House of Representatives.

This resolution will provide for a committee of five members, three Democrats and two Republicans. It will authorize the committee to go to the islands clothed with authority to compel the production of books and papers of the Philippine government and to enforce the attendance of witnesses. Should the resolution be adopted Mr. Miller hopes that former President Taft, who was the first American Governor of the Philippines; Secretary Garrison, General McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and other past and present officials will be summoned as witnesses.

Mr. Miller is not entirely sanguine as to the fate of the resolution. "In my opinion," said Mr. Miller to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the Democratic leaders of the House will pigeonhole the resolution. They know the facts and realize that their party would be discredited if the facts became public through a congressional inquiry. I am particularly eager, however, to have these facts placed before the people. The true condition of affairs is so deplorable that I question if you would be willing to print all that I could tell you and all of which can be fully substantiated. I am confident that every charge of maladministration I have made would be corroborated on cross-examination by the great majority of the Democratic officeholders in the Philippines.

"The censorship exercised over news matter from the Philippines is so severe and stringent that it is a difficult matter to get information reliable and unbiased.

"During my visit to the Philippines last summer I was able to learn, beyond any doubt, that the Democratic administration had undone the efforts of 15 years to educate the natives and teach them that the Americans were their best friends and had the welfare of the islands at heart.

"The Americans began by giving the Filipino the best government possible, and at the same time to educate him and train him for self-government. This work of 15 years produced splendid results in all respects save perfecting the capacity for self-government. These years of experience clearly revealed that perfected capacity for self-government, instead of being realized in years, would require generations. Advancement, however, would be constant and progress continuous.

"It would be interesting to ascertain what becomes of the money appropriated for municipal purposes. I was told many times by those whose duty it is to know how money is spent, that it is a common practice for the officials to do as little as possible municipal work and appropriate salaries for other duties. If later, they found they could further lop off municipal work they promptly increased their salaries. One man was pointed out to me who had thus raised his own salary three times in one month.

"Of course, as a result of conditions which I have barely touched upon, all business is at a standstill. Capital is sorely needed, but instead of coming in it is leaving the islands, business places are closing, poverty is becoming prevalent, and the people are facing serious want in spite of the bountiful crops recently harvested throughout the archipelago.

SPOILS SYSTEM IN PHILIPPINES SAYS PROF. TAFT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—From the beginning of his administration of Philippine affairs, Governor-General Harrison has removed Republicans from office solely on partisan grounds, former President William H. Taft charged in a new chapter of his controversy with Secretary of War Garrison, made public today.

Democrats without experience and native office grabbers of a particular faction supplanted Republicans experienced in their duties, Mr. Taft asserts.

"So numerous have the records and evidence in this regard become in the island," his statement says, "that the word 'resigned' with quotation marks is a recognized term in the vernacular."

RECREATION THE TOPIC

A conference on public recreation will be held by the Boston City Federation at the home of Mrs William B. Kehew, 29a Chestnut street, Friday afternoon. The Rev. Raymond Calkins will speak on "The New Moral Code for the Theaters in Boston;" David N. Claghorn, social secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A., will speak on "Recent Work of the Boston Licensing Board," and Mrs. Eva W. White, director of the extended use of public schools, will speak on "The School, As a Civic Center." After the conference there will be a social hour.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER MASONS CONVENE IN BOSTON

One Hundred and Sixteenth Annual Convocation Is Called to Order at the Masonic Temple

Members of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts convened this morning in Masonic Temple, Boston, for the one hundred and sixteenth annual convocation of the chapter. Many Masons are in Boston today to attend this convocation and the annual gathering of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which comes tomorrow. The annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts was held yesterday.

This morning's session of the Royal Arch chapter opened in Corinthian hall for the annual exemplification of the work of the grand lecturers and assistants. The session tonight is in Ionic hall, where the annual reports will be presented, new officers elected and regular business transacted.

The annual assembly of the Royal and Select Masters was concluded last night by a dinner in Masonic temple. About 250 members of the Grand Council were present at the various sessions. The following officers were elected: M. I. G. M., William H. L. Odell; D. G. M., Rt. Ill. Herbert A. Sanderson of Worcester; P. C. W., Rt. Ill. Gardner R. P. Baker of Abington; grand treasurer, William B. Lawrence of Medford; grand recorder, J. Gilman Waite. In addition, the following officers were appointed: Grand chaplains, the Rev. Dr. Rt. Ill. R. Perry Bush and the Rev. Rt. Ill. Frederick W. Hamilton; grand lecturer, Ill. Clinton A. Ferguson; G. M. of C., Ill. Martin J. Pleischinger; G. M. of G., Ill. E. Coleman Brown; G. C. of C., Ill. Charles E. Fodd; grand steward, Ill. Richard S. Hood, and grand sentinel, Ill. William Pierce.

The installation of the new officers was conducted by M. P. J. Albert Blake, assisted by Past M. I. G. M. Edwin S. Crandon. After the installation ceremonies, Temple Council of Weymouth worked the super-excellent degree.

Late in the afternoon there was a reception of invited guests, who included M. W. Melvin M. Johnson, G. M. of Masons in Massachusetts; M. P. Edward Wellington, G. G. M. of the General Grand Council, R. and S. M., U. S. A.; M. E. Eugene A. Holton, G. H. P. of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts; R. E. Frederick I. Dana, G. C. of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Among the most illustrious grand masters of the Grand Councils of the New England states and New York, William H. Ellis represented New York; George H. Kelly, New Hampshire; Dana S. Brownell, Vermont; William O. Shelly, Connecticut, and Albert Knight, a past grand master, Rhode Island.

The Massachusetts convention of high priests is to be held in Masonic Temple, Boston, on Tuesday, March 7, at 4 p. m. It will be a state convention for work.

PHILLIPS EXETER ALUMNI DINNER HELD

The annual dinner of the New England alumni of Phillips-Exeter Academy was held at the Harvard Club last night. Among the speakers were Lewis Perry, principal of the academy; Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company; Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard University; James H. McIntosh '80, president of the New York Alumni Association, and Prof. James A. Tufts, secretary of the association.

Bradley W. Palmer '84 was reelected president of the association, other officers for the coming year being John T. Busiel '64, Walter C. Baylies '80, Henry Pennypacker '84, Charles G. Bancroft '88 and Bernard W. Trafford '89, vice-presidents; James A. Tufts '74, secretary, and Solon G. Warren '84, treasurer. The executive committee comprises Frank A. Merrill, chairman; Lewis I. Prouty, Dr. Howard T. Swain, Albert A. Gleason and Frederick Field, Jr.

SUPERINTENDENCY TO BE FILLED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The board of education will meet Wednesday to elect a superintendent to succeed Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who has announced her intention to retire after 50 years of service. It seems very probable that her successor will be John D. Shoop, for a number of years first assistant superintendent. Jacob M. Loeb, author of the rule against the Teachers Federation, is the leading candidate for board president.

BOSTON FEDERAL BUILDING BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Gallivan of Boston, at the opening session of Congress Monday, introduced a bill asking for an appropriation of $3,750,000 for the purpose of securing a site and erecting thereon a public building for federal purposes in Boston. This bill has the solid backing of the Chamber of Commerce, Boston Bar Association and the various real estate exchanges in Boston.

CANDIDATES HOLD MEETING

Four mayoralty candidates in Cambridge held a conference yesterday in an effort to simplify the situation. They were Wendell D. Rockwood, Dr. George E. Sherman, William G. Andrews and A. E. Hughes. No announcement was made as to the result, but it was said that another meeting would be held this afternoon.

DEFENSE IGNORES GRAND TRUNK PHASE OF CASE

Cross-Examination of Mr. Mellen to Cover Entire History of Alleged Conspiracy With This Exception

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The defense in the trial of the former directors of the New Haven railroad this afternoon waived cross-examination of Charles S. Mellen former president of the road, in relation to the Grand Trunk deal.

Atty. Charles P. Choate, for the defense, after making the announcement, began examination of Mr. Mellen, planning to cover the entire history of the alleged conspiracy, beginning with the operations of 1890 and carying the case through its succeeding phases.

Mr. Choate said the defense was to rest on the government's presentation of the Grand Trunk deal.

In the beginning of his cross-examination yesterday Mr. Mellen pictured the Grand Trunk's activities in extending its lines into New England not as having been designed for the purpose of legitimate competition with the New Haven, but as a threat to force the hand of the New Haven in connection with the latter's traffic relations with the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk's chief rival. Mr. Mellen disclosed that the New Haven had, about 1908, entered into a joint traffic arrangement with the Canadian Pacific whereby all of the New Haven's territory was opened up to that road through its junction with the Boston & Maine at Newport, Vt. The Canadian Pacific also got by this arrangement a cheaper differential to New York city than any of the other trunk lines.

The Palmer-Providence extension, Mr. Mellen characterized as a venture that could not have been profitable to the Grand Trunk and which served no strategical advantage. It went through territory already adequately cared for by the New Haven, and its proposed Providence connection with New York by steamboat gave it no connection superior to the one it already enjoyed from New London, the terminus of its New London Northern road.

New England, said Mr. Mellen, in describing its transportation situation as related to the rest of the country, was "nothing but a switching yard for trunk line roads." For this reason no rates could be made either in or out of New England without the consent of the trunk lines.

The haul of an average freight car was only 95 miles in distance compared with hundreds of miles on the trunk line roads that brought raw material from other parts of the country to the manufacturers of New England.

As preparatory to showing that the bringing together of the numerous independent roads in New England under the wing of the New Haven was of benefit to that territory, Mr. Choate had the witness trace on illuminated maps the two score or more of short lines that existed 40 years ago.

COMPLAINT AGAINST LOAN OFFICES URGED

Mayor Curley has requested that the city law department make complaint to the supervisor of loan agencies against two Boston loan offices as a result of a report made today by Assistant Corporation Counsel George A. Flynn, who alleges that the money lenders have violated the rules and regulations of loan agencies in their dealings with municipal employees.

Mr. Flynn declares that assignments of wages recorded by loan agencies with the city treasurer are illegal and he has directed that the city treasurer ignore such assignments and pay the men. The investigation of assignments recorded with the city treasurer were made by Mr. Flynn in connection with the municipial credit union recently organized. It has been revealed that one money lender has 1500 accounts with city employees, with 40 assignments of wages.

DEMOCRATS PICK SCHOOL TICKET

Announcement of a complete "Democratic Citizens' ticket" of six candidates for the Cambridge school committee in opposition to the ticket of the Cambridge Public School Association, was made Monday by the four male members of the present school committee. Nomination papers for each candidate on the Democratic ticket have been filed, each bearing many more than the required number of signatures.

The ticket follows: For three years, John W. Bradley (for reelection) and Richard D. Skinner; two years, James T. Barrett and Dr. John E. Dyer (both for reelection); one year, James B. Vallely and Miss Bridget T. Boyle. Mr. Skinner is connected with a Boston daily newspaper, and also writes for "America," a New York Roman Catholic journal, and for "Columbiad," the national official organ of the Knights of Columbus. Miss Boyle is a teacher in the Eliot school, Boston. She is a graduate of the Boston normal school and the Wellington training school of Cambridge, and prominent in the work of the St. Mary's Women's Catholic Association of Cambridge.

NEW CHARTER ELECTION PLANNED

ALBION, Mich.—Several candidates are in the field for places on the ballot in Albion's first municipal election under the new charter, which will take place Dec. 14. H. H. Sheldon is out for mayor, says the Grand Rapids Press.

ELIMINATION OF WASTE TIME IN SCHOOL REVIEWED

Miss Frances G. Curtis, Candidate for Committee, Speaks at Charlestown Meeting

Elimination of waste of time and effort by children and schools in the last two years, was emphasized by Miss Frances G. Curtis, candidate for reelection to the school committee, at a meeting of the Charlestown Improvement Association in Mishawum hall, City square, Charlestown, last evening.

One way in which this is being accomplished, she said, is in the standardization of studies now in process. Through this the minimum essentials are being found in all studies and insisted upon for each child. Thus in spelling, instead of expecting the child to learn to spell some 25,000 words for the greater part of which he may never have use, it has been ascertained what words are most used by the developing child, which give him the most difficulty in spelling, and so on, and attention is concentrated on them.

As in spelling so is the course being worked out in arithmetic, and indeed in all the other studies, but in spelling first and in arithmetic second, the work is most advanced. Already a great improvement has been noted in the work of the children, she said, and much more can be reasonably hoped for when the new system is well established.

Another conservation of the child's interests she found in the industrial work, the prevocational classes and schools. To the child who left school before completing the elementary grades, as had been a common occurrence, and went out to get a job, his brief schooling was liable to be of little help. The work had not interested him, it had meant little or nothing to him, it was waste of time. Books, abstract or mental work made no appeal to such children, and there are many of them in the schools.

Through the introduction of hand work, Miss Curtis said, these children were finding themselves. They liked to do things and, through doing they learned to think, to calculate, to judge, became greedy for just such instruction as the schools should give. In this way they did mathematical problems beyond those that would be given them in the regular grades, took to spelling, English, composition, geography and history, all because it opened to them a world of teeming interest. In a great number of cases such interest induced the child to remain in school beyond the time compelled by law, often to go on to a higher school which would prepare him even better for the wage-earning world, but even should the child leave school at the compulsory age limit and from a low grade he was better equipped, she contended to turn his schooling into channels of usefulness than before he had been given this work.

In this connection Miss Curtis spoke of the continuation schools where children from 14 to 16 years of age, who have left the regular day school, are given still further chance to improve themselves, and of the evening schools for those over 16 which are becoming increasingly practical.

CLERGY OPPOSES DANCING WHERE LIQUOR IS SOLD

Episcopalian, Baptist and Congregational Ministers Join in Protesting Excise Board Act

The Massachusetts Clerical Association of the Episcopal Church, the Boston Baptist preachers meeting and the Congregational ministers meeting of Greater Boston yesterday passed resolutions at their individual meetings remonstrating against the action of the city of Boston licensing board in adopting the policy of allowing dancing in cafes and other places where liquors are served. The Corner Stone Class of Union Congregational church of Boston took similar action.

The resolutions ask that the policy be reversed, that there may be no revival of the dance halls with bars that "formerly disgraced the city" and tended toward lowering the whole moral tone of the community. It is asserted that several cafes that have been granted licenses in recent years in Boston have been the scene of most undesirable incidents.

The present policy is regarded as a sweeping away of all safeguards. While it is admitted that dancing may be conducted with decorum in the better class hotels, it is believed that the policy is bad in tendency, since the less desirable class may take it up.

A copy of each of the resolutions has been sent to Governor Walsh.

DORMITORY COMMITTEE NAMED

Herbert B. Courteen of Milwaukee has been named chairman of the 1917 Harvard senior dormitory committee. The other members of the committee are G. B. Blaine, Taunton; W. S. Blanchard, West Acton; George C. Caner, Philadelphia; B. S. Collins, Watertown; Russell T. Frye, Claremont, N. H.; Joseph Gazam, Jr., Philadelphia; J. C. Harris, Brookline; J. S. Kent, Jr., Brockton; James P. Warburg, Washington; Hunt Wentworth, Chicago; J. C. White 2d, Boston.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S NAME REMOVED

LINCOLN, Neb.—Secretary of State Pool received a letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt Monday asking that his name be taken from the Nebraska primary ballot as a Republican candidate for President, and the request was complied with.

WORLD CHANGES TO BE TALKED AT CLARK MEETING

"Problems and Lessons of the War" General Topic Arranged for Coming Three Days' Conference on International Matters

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WORCESTER, Mass.—Discussions of world-wide importance are promised in the announcement that the annual Clark University conference is to consider this year "The Problems and Lessons of the War." The conference will open in this city on Dec. 16 and continue for three days. The program, which has been worked out by Prof. George H. Blakeslee of the department of history and international relations, contains the names of both men and women well known in the educational world, as well as of those who by reason of experience and training are in a position to speak with authority on matters of international significance.

Problems which relate particularly to the United States will naturally form no small part of the discussion. The topics and speakers chosen for this part of the program are as follows: "Some of the Rights and the Obligations of American Citizenship"—George W. Anderson, United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts; "The Naval Lessons to the United States in the Present War"—Ira N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; "The Defense of the Republic and the Maintenance of Our National Obligations"—George Haven Putnam, Major 176 New York Volunteers and president of G. P. Putnam's Sons; "The Economic Effects of the War in the United States"—George E. Roberts, formerly director of United States mint; "The Functions of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States"—Arthur G. Webster, member of the board, and professor at Clark University.

Phases of the Monroe doctrine will be considered by Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of government, Harvard University, who will speak on "The Effect of the European War Upon the Monroe Doctrine," and by E. E. Chadwick, rear admiral United States navy, whose subject is "The World-Wide Extension by International Agreement of the Idea of the Monroe Doctrine, as Necessary to Peace."

Several addresses will deal with problems from the German viewpoint. "The War: A Test of the German Theory of State," will be presented by Kuno Francke, professor of the history of German culture, Harvard University. John A. Walz, professor of German language and literature, Harvard University, will speak on "What a German Victory Would Mean to the World." Dr. Morton Prince, professor emeritus Tufts College medical school, will discuss "The War—A Test of the German Theory of Militarism."

Ways and means of bringing about and maintaining peace form the subject of several addresses. Topics and speakers are as follows: "The Wisconsin Plan," Emily G. Balch, professor of economics and sociology, Wellesley College; "The League to Enforce Peace," Samuel J. Elder, president Boston Bar Association; "The Influence for Peace in the Red Cross Work," Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of American Red Cross Relief Board; "The Econmic Road to Permanent Peace," William E. Walling, author of "The Socialists and the War"; "The New World State," Normal Angell, author of "The Great Illusion."

Other problems of special importance at this time which will be considered are indicated in the remaining topics on the program. "Does Nationalism Answer Present Day Needs" will be discussed by Edward Krehbiel, professor of modern history, Leland Stanford, Jr., University; "Eliminating the Economic Causes of the War" by Roger W. Babson, author of "The Future of World Peace"; "The Effect of the War Upon Europe" by Stanton Coit, founder of the Moral Education League of England; "Preparedness: The American Program" by William I. Hull, professor of international relations, Swarthmore College; "The Poison of Preparedness" by Warren W. Bailey, Congressman from Pennsylvania; "The Effect of the War upon Pan-American Cooperation" by Manoel de Oliveiro Lima, minister plenipotentiary from Brazil; "Federation or Inter-State Anarchy: The World Crisis in the Light of American History, 1783-9" by George W. Nasmyth, director of the World Peace Foundation, and "The British Union for Democratic Control" by the Hon. Francis Neilson, member of the British House of Commons.

COOPERATIVE PLANS IN COTTON STATES

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The cotton states bankers conference meeting here discussed Monday a wide range of constructive ideas for advancing the general industrial interests of the South.

The building of warehouses for the storage of cotton, adoption of a scientific method of marketing the crop, and encouragement of system of farm credit were among the principal projects advocated.

One of the developments yesterday was the formation of the Cotton States Press Association by southern editors present. The organization will work in conjunction with the bankers and possibly direct a publicity campaign.

Among the speakers were W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board; Joe Hirsch, chairman of the conference, and Ernest M. Loeb, president of the board of commissioners of the port of New Orleans.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Loren D. Towle has purchased from Sarah E. Hodson a lot of land on the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Sherburn street, Back Bay, containing 4298 square feet valued by the assessors at $20,400. Mr. Towle also has obtained an option on the adjoining lot with the intention of erecting a mercantile building, contingent upon the removal of present restrictions.

In part payment for the above property Mr. Towle transferred to Sarah E. Hodson a 42-acre tract of land at Manchester, Mass., valued at $6000. George I. Robinson was the broker in both transactions.

Title to the property recently purchased by James J. McSweeny at 21 Cumberland street has just been transferred again to Walter K. Emmons. It consists of a three-story swell front brick dwelling and 1994 square feet of land. Total assessment $10,000, of which $4000 applies on the lot. A Wilbert Starratt was the broker.

SOUTH END PURCHASES

Lillian P. Smith has purchased from Edward C. Howard trustee, the four-story octagon front dwelling No. 9 Columbus square. Total taxed value is $11,500 and the 1701 square feet of land carries $5100 of that amount.

In the West End district, Thomas M. Smith has purchased from the Eliot Five Cent Savings Bank of Roxbury, the 3½-story brick house and 630 square feet of land at 18 Allen street, assessed on $5400, land value being $2000 of that amount.

NEWTON ESTATE SOLD

Mrs. Susan A. Brown sold her residence property numbered 4 Eldredge street, Newton, to E. T. Turner, who will occupy after making some alterations. The property consists of a frame house and 6500 square feet of land, valued at $5500 for taxation.

MERRIMAC PROPERTY SOLD

Royal G. Snow of Merrimac has sold his two-family house situated on the corner of Pleasant and School streets, Merrimac, Mass., together with about one acre of land. Phineas W. Haynes of Haverhill, buys for investment and will make extensive improvements. George W. Hall, 60 State street was the broker.

IN THE ROXBURIES

Dora Abrams sold to Hattie C. Foss a 2½-story frame dwelling and 7489 square feet of land, located No. 50 Munroe street, near Humboldt avenue. Total assessment of $6800, land value being $3000.

William H. White conveyed title to Margaret M. Walsh of the frame dwelling and lot of land at 39 Tyndale street, near Walworth street, West Roxbury. All assessed for $3300, of which the 4149 square feet of land carries $500.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Cambridge st., 712-26, cor. Warren st., ward 25; R. C. Archbishop of Boston, Edward T. P. Graham; brick shelter.
Shawmut av., 806, ward 18; W. A. Longley, Geo. H. Priggin Co.; brick storage.
Medford st., 289, ward 4; Darrow-Mann Co., L. D. Moore; brick office.
Blake st., 65, ward 26; Smith & Forsyth, Murdock Boyle; frame dwelling.
Kenberma st., 17-19, ward 20; Wm. Riley; frame dwelling.
Sutton st., 21-23, ward 24; W. E. Clarke; frame dwelling.
Downer av., 64-68, ward 20; Wm. H. Hardy; frame dwelling.
Franklin st., 50, ward 7; Wigglesworth R. E. Trust; alter mercantile.
Columbus av., 2-12, ward 10; Gordan est.; alter mercantile.
Washington st., 682, ward 7; New England Trust Co.; alter moving pictures.

NEW YORK SERVICE BOARD HEAD REMOVED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Edward E. McCall of New York, a former justice of the state supreme court, was removed from office as chairman of the down state public service commission last night by Governor Whitman, who sustained a part of the charges preferred against the commissioner by the Thompson investigating committee of the Legislature. The Governor's decision was that Mr. McCall, in violation of the public service commission law, owned stock of a corporation under the supervision of his commission. Other charges alleging neglect of duty and inefficiency were dismissed. Governor Whitman said he would designate Commissioner William Hayward of New York as temporary chairman.

MR. BRYAN CALLED AS WITNESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, has been served with an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich requiring him to appear Saturday as a witness in a suit between a Greek resident and a local Greek newspaper for examination regarding the transactions connected with the sale by the United States government to Greece of two battleships. Mr. Bryan is to be asked whether any secrets of fire control, aiming or other control of the guns of the war vessels sold were confided to the Greek government.

ADVERTISING MAN LEAVES

C. T. Miller, for the past five years New England manager for the advertising firm of N. W. Ayer & Son, was given a farewell dinner by about 30 of his advertising friends at the Boston Athletic Association last night. Mr. Miller goes to the home office in Philadelphia and will be succeeded here by Frank G. James. Mr. Miller was presented with a gold watch.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IN ANNUAL SESSION

The annual meeting of the state board of agriculture was begun today with the usual routine of preliminary arrangements for the session which is to cover three days this year and is held earlier than usual. Secretary Wheeler's annual report will be submitted this afternoon and his recommendations taken up for discussion later. Tomorrow will come the election of officers and on Thursday unfinished business.

Governor Walsh attended the session this forenoon and addressed the board briefly, urging upon them the sustained support of the agricultural schools for education of the farmer in the pursuit of agriculture and the importance of not allowing them to drift away from their original purpose. He said the commonwealth has no more loyal public servants than the members of this board. At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks he was given an impromptu reception and the board took a recess.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Tuesday:

Army Orders

First Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, tenth cavalry, detailed for general recruiting service. Ft. Logan, Colo., relieving First Lieut. Alden M. Graham, cavalry.

The commanding officer San Antonio arsenal, San Antonio, Tex. (now Capt. Harry B. Jordan, ordnance department), is appointed an acting quartermaster.

Additional Second Lieut. Charles M. Busbee, sixth field artillery, assigned second lieutenant, fourth field artillery.

Capt. Robert M. Culler, M. C., will assume charge of construction work at Hot Springs, Ark., relieving Capt. James D. Fife, M. C.

Navy Orders.

Lieut.-Com. W. N. Vernou, detached command Beale, to command Cassin.

Lieut. J. F. Connor, detached Chattanooga, to Arkansas.

Lieut. R. W. Cabaniss, to naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. H. Williams, detached Tonopah, to command C-5.

Lieut. (J. G.) Chuyler Mills, detached C-3, to command C-2.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. L. Shea, detached New Hampshire, to Tennessee.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. F. Reifsnider, detached C-3, to command C-1.

Ens. F. P. Thomas, detached Maryland, to Chattanooga.

Chief Gunner P. Clark, detached Panama Pacific Exposition, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Mach. P. B. Cozine, detached Colorado, to navy yard, Mare island, Cal.

Mach. T. A. Graham, detached Hartford, to South Carolina.

Mach. S. L. Almon, detached Albany, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Mach. C. J. Collins, detached navy yard, Mare island, Cal., to Alert.

Mach. P. A. Astoria, detached Chattanooga, to Colorado.

Mach. George Keeser, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to Vermont.

Mach. W. W. Webber, detached navy yard, Puget sound, Wash., to Albany.

Pay Clerk L. A. Dykeman, detached Pittsburgh, to Buffalo.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived: Aylwin, Tomkinsville, S. I.; Connecticut, at Philadelphia; Des Moines, at Canea; Crete, Flusser, Pensacola; Glacier, San Diego; Jason, Boston; Nereus, Honolulu; Sebago, Charleston; Uncas, Port Royal; Wilmington, Hongkong.

Sailed: Baltimore, Norfolk for sea; E-2, New York for engineering trials; Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Virginia, Hampton roads for exercises at sea; Milwaukee, Oregon, South Dakota, San Francisco for San Diego; Prairie, Port au Prince, for Annapolis.

The Dubuque will leave the Portsmouth, N. H., yard about the 22d for New York. The vessel joins the Atlantic fleet about Jan. 6 to go south.

The Dixie will leave the Boston yard about the 18th for the Philadelphia yard, to be placed in reserve.

The Melville, now at the Philadelphia yard, will relieve the Dixie as tender to the active destroyers of the Atlantic fleet.

The San Francisco will leave the Portsmouth, N. H., yard about the 28th instant for Hampton roads via Boston, Newport and New York. The vessel joins the fleet about Jan. 6 to go south.

PRESIDENT DOYLE OF CARMEN IS REELECTED

Thomas G. Doyle of division 6 was reelected president of the Boston Street Carmen's Union, yesterday at its annual election, in the Franklin schoolhouse, Washington and Dover streets, by a vote of 3344 to 2867 over Matthew J. Higgins, of division 1. Other officers are: William C. Lally, vice-president; Owen P. Moore, secretary; Frank E. Murphy, conductor; M. H. Flynn, warden, and Thomas H. McSweeney, sentinal. The two new members elected to the executive board are George A. McMenimen and Timothy Regan. N. J. Nesdale was automatically elected business agent.

BUSINESS MEN TO MEET

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Members of the Arlington Business Men's Association, at their monthly meeting this evening, are to consider the proposal to change the name of their organization to the Arlington board of trade.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish arrivals today were: Str East Hampton 29,200 pounds, schrs Margaret Dillon 23,700, Natalie J. Hammond 29,000, Stiletto 78,000, Benjamin A. Smith 31,000, Henrietta 16,300, Yankee 5600, Esther Gray 12,000, and Emily Sears 9700. The Freedom with 600 fresh mackerel also reached the fish pier today. The East Hampton also brought 1000 soles, N. Hammond 4000 cusk, 600 halibut, Yankee 3000 cusk, Stiletto 100 halibut, and B. A. Smith 100 halibut. Wholesale quotations: Haddock $5.25@6.25 per hundredweight, steak cod $6.16@7.50, market cod $2.75@4, pollock $2.60@4, larke hake $4.75@5, medium hake $2.75, cusk $2.60@4, and mackerel 16½ cents per pound.

Receipts of fish at Gloucester today were: Catherine from Boston 140,000 pounds fresh fish, Laverna 45,000 salt, 30,000 fresh fish, Claudia from Georges shoal with handline salt cod, British schooner with herring thought to be the Susie Inkpen, too far down the harbor to be positively identified, Donald H. Creaser from Bonne Bay with 1631 bbls salt and 149 bbls pickled herring, Clintonia 1500 bbls pickled and salt herring, and gill netters 90,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock and 2500 pounds shad.

A shipment of Texas cotton arrived here last night on the Clyde line steamer Chippewa, Captain Maguire, from Galveston. This is the first direct shipment to be received here in years and it is to be distributed among New England manufacturers. Cargo included 4928 bales of cotton, 375 packages of broom corn, 2260 cases and 1430 bags of rice.

Word was received by cable yesterday that the White Star liner Cretic sailed from Gibraltar last Saturday and would be due here about Dec. 15.

Laden with an exceptionally heavy cargo from Costa Rica and Cuba the United Fruit Company's steamship Limon, Captain Terfry, arrived at Long wharf today. So much merchandise awaited shipment to Boston from Havana that the big freighter was delayed a day at that port receiving freight. Cargo included 32,500 bunches of bananas, 3000 bags of sugar, 1000 crates and boxes of grape fruit, 75 crates and 47 boxes of oranges, 16 boxes of Cuban beans, 10 crates of pineapples, and a quantity of fertilizer and other merchandise. The company's steamer Esparta which left Port Limon on Saturday with another big cargo, will arrive here next Monday.

One arrival of an oversea vessel is reported today, the Leyland liner Ninian, Captain Rollerson, coming in from Manchester, England, via Liverpool. The vessel brought a medium general cargo and will reload a huge cargo of export freight as soon as possible.

Wireless advices were received today from Captain Hiscoe of the Leyland liner Bohemian, Boston bound from Liverpool. The steamer was off Cape Race and will reach port Friday morning on schedule time with 2150 tons of cargo, including 5000 bales wool and shipments of Egyptian cotton and general merchandise. Several returning hostlers are also aboard.

Safe arrival at Pernambuco, Brazil, of the five-masted schooner Margaret Haskell, Captain York, from Norfolk, on Monday, is reported today by cable. The Haskell is one of the big coasting schooners withdrawn from the coal carrying service to New England, to accept charter for long distance voyages.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Limon, Terfry, Port Limon, C R, via Havana.
Str Ninian, (Br) Rollerson, Manchester via Liverpool.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Lansing, Fletcher, Lynn.
Str H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Tug Portsmouth, Perkins, Mt Desert, Me, with bgs P N Co No 20 and Berwick.

Cleared

Str Dorchester, Hatch, Norfolk.
Str Halifax (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N S.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Tuscon, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str Highland Prince (Br), Edwards, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, steamers Rio Grande, Brunswick; Morris Adler, Montreal; Urd, Malmo and Shields; Tenbergen, Philadelphia; Cameronia, Glasgow and Liverpool; Ruth, Boca Grande, Rondo, Iloilo and Manila via Talcahuano and Montevideo.

NEW CONNECTICUT MAYORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Three Connecticut cities elected mayors today. Daniel P. Dunn, Democrat, was reelected in Willimantic for his sixth consecutive term, defeating his Republican opponent, George F. Taylor, by 125 votes. There was an overturn in Putnam, John J. Garry, Democrat, defeating Archibald MacDonald, Republican, by 63 votes. Rockville elected John P. Cannon, Republican.

BUILDERS TO MEET

William Stanley Parker will speak on the topic, "The New Standard Documents of the American Institute of Architects," at a luncheon to the members of the Master Builders Association in the exchange rooms next Friday noon.

DETAINED ALIEN GIRL IS RELEASED

Rosa Riccobene, who has been detained at the local immigration station 18 months, was released today and sent to her parents at Cambridge. Efforts of Commissioner Henry J. Skeffington prevented deportation as far back as August, 1914, and his personal attention to the case interested William B. Wilson, secretary of labor and John Densmore, assistant secretary of labor, sufficiently to establish a precedent by allowing the girl to remain here under government attention rather than deport her to Italy. All her relatives had left Italy and were in this country, and there was no one to send the girl to if deported. Commissioner Skeffington, on his first trip to Washington, since being appointed to office, made the request of Secretary Wilson, the first favor he had asked, and it was granted.

Through this case, Commissioner Skeffington discovered and dismissed from the service two interpreters who were taking sums of money from aliens "to get them released." Aliens were ignorant that the government proceeded with all cases according to law and without cost to immigrants. Rosa Riccobene arrived here on the steamer Palermo July 20, 1914, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Riccobene, have now been here seven years, the father working in a piano factory in Cambridge.

DICKENS COMEDY AT RADCLIFFE

The cast for the Dickens comedy, "Holly Tree Inn," to be given by the Idler Club at Radcliffe Dec. 17, is as follows: Cobbs, Elmine Eason; Mrs. Cobbs, Rachel Field; Betty Cobbs, Eleanor Hoffman; Harry Walmers, Eleanor Chamberlain; Mrs. Walmers, Katherine Hodge; Nora, Katherine Bradford (a child); Hostler, Helen Leider. Violet Robinson of the English club is coach.

Radcliffe hockey team was defeated by a Milton team, composed of former Bryn Mawr players, 4 to 3.

Freshmen have organized their constitutional board as follows: Mary Peabody, chairman; Hilda Hewart and Priscilla Thorpe. They are to draw up the 1919 constitution, then the class officers can be elected.

SCHOOL MASTERS TO MEET

The Boston High School Masters Club will hold its annual meeting and dinner at the American House Friday night. The chief speakers will be Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University and William B. Snow, the new headmaster of the Boston English high school.

HARVARD CLASS NOMINATES

Nominations for class orator have been submitted by the Harvard senior class as follows: Donald J. Wallace of Los Angeles, regular center on the football team; W. C. Boyden of Winnetka, Ill.; Samuel L. Felton of Chicago, and Francis C. G. O'Neil of St. Louis. The elections will be held tomorrow.

YALE FRESHMEN LOSE DEBATE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale freshmen debating team lost by a unanimous decision of the judges to the Syracuse freshmen last night. The question was: "Resolved, That immigration should be further restricted by a literacy test." The Yale freshmen upheld the affirmative.

REPUBLICAN MAYOR IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me.—The Republicans carried this city yesterday for the first time in five years, electing Wilford G. Chapman mayor by a majority of 1338 over Mayor William M. Ingraham, Democrat.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Roma, for Gibraltar-Barcelona .... Dec. 7
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen... Dec. 8
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa ..... Dec. 8
*Adriatic, for Liverpool ..... Dec. 8
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow ..... Dec. 10
*Caserta, for Naples..... Dec. 11
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux ..... Dec. 11
*St. Louis, for Liverpool..... Dec. 11
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen..... Dec. 11
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam ..... Dec. 14
Cymric, for Liverpool..... Dec. 17
*Kurak, for Archangel ..... Dec. 17
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool..... Dec. 18
Espagne, for Bordeaux..... Dec. 18
Cretic, for Naples-Genoa ..... Dec. 21
*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam ..... Dec. 21
San Guglielmo, for Naples-Genoa.. Dec. 22
*St. Paul, for Liverpool..... Dec. 24
*Saxonia, for Liverpool..... Dec. 25
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux..... Dec. 25
*Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa ..... Dec. 28
*Czaritza, for Archangel..... Dec. 28
*Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam ..... Dec. 28
Patria, for Naples..... Dec. 28
*Lapland, for Liverpool..... Dec. 29
*New York, for Liverpool..... Dec. 31
*Tuscania, for Liverpool..... Dec. 31

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports... Dec. 22

Sailings from Portland

Carthaginian, for Glasgow ..... Dec. 20

Sailings from St. John

Scandinavian, for Liverpool..... Dec. 11
Corinthian, for London..... Dec. 16
Sicilian, for London..... Dec. 23
Pretorian, for Liverpool ..... Dec. 23

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Pretorian, for St. John ..... Dec. 10
Saxonia, for New York..... Dec. 11
Orduna, for New York..... Dec. 18
Corsican, for St. John..... Dec. 24
Scandinavian, for St. John..... Dec. 31

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York..... Dec. 11
Carthaginian, for Portland..... Dec. 11
Tuscania, for New York..... Dec. 17

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York..... Dec. 11
Ryndam, for New York ..... Dec. 18

Sailings from Genoa

Stampalia, for New York..... Dec. 7
Canopic, for Boston ..... Dec. 9
Duca Degli Abruzzi, for New York Dec. 14
America, for New York..... Dec. 26

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York..... Dec. 22

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York..... Dec. 9

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Sierra, for Honolulu..... Dec. 7
*Lurline, for Honolulu..... Dec. 7
*Moana, for Sydney..... Dec. 8
*Persian Maru, for Hongkong.... Dec. 11
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu ..... Dec. 15
*Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 18
*Manoa, for Honolulu..... Dec. 21
*Ventura, for Sydney..... Dec. 28
*Matsonia, for Honolulu ..... Dec. 29

Sailings from Seattle

*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 8
Hawaii Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 10
*Awa Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 14
*Hawaii Maru, for Hongkong.... Dec. 21
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong.. Dec. 24
*Hilonian, for Honolulu..... Dec. 25
Mexico Maru, for Yokohama..... Dec. 31

Sailings from Tacoma

Hawaii Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 9
Mexico Maru, for Yokohama.... Dec. 30

Sailings from Vancouver

Makura, for Sydney ..... Dec. 22

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Canada Maru, for Tacoma ..... Dec. 9
Tamba Maru, for Seattle ..... Dec. 14
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle..... Dec. 23

Sailings from Yokohama

Chicago Maru, for Tacoma ..... Dec. 10
Aki Maru, for Seattle..... Dec. 15
Canada Maru, for Tacoma ..... Dec. 24
Tamba Maru, for Seattle ..... Dec. 29

Sailings from Honolulu

Makura, for Vancouver..... Dec. 10
Sierra, for San Francisco ..... Dec. 18
Sonoma, for San Francisco ..... Dec. 30

Sailings from Manila

Canada Maru, for Tacoma..... Dec. 14

Sailings from Sydney

Sonoma, for San Francisco..... Dec. 18
Niagara, for Vancouver..... Dec. 23

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Pathan.....Singapore .....Oct. 13
Karema.....Australian ports
Mesna.....Rotterdam .....Oct. 24
Bohemian.....Liverpool .....Nov. 25
Westonby.....Gibraltar .....Nov. 19
Medora.....Glasgow .....Nov. 28
Sachem.....Liverpool .....Nov. 24
Queen Margaret...London .....Nov. 23
Gilileo.....Hull, Eng.....Nov. 20

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8

Myra Fell.....Savona .....
Ninian.....Manchester .....Dov. 22
City of Agra.....Calcutta .....Oct. 22
Cloughton.....Liverpool .....Nov. 28

SUNDAY, DEC. 12

Caterino.....Fowey, Eng.....Nov. 25
Cretic.....Naples .....Nov. 28
Pinn.....Buenos Aires .....Nov. 14
Bostonian.....London .....Nov. 29

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15

British Monarch..Glasgow .....Dec. 1
Cape Finisterre...Glasgow .....Dec. 1
Dongarra.....Sydney .....Oct. 30
Hesperus.....Mediterranean ports
Bay State.....Liverpool .....Dec. 4

SATURDAY, DEC. 18

Indrakuala.....Manila .....Oct. 21
St. Cecilia.....London .....Dec. 4
Colorado.....Hull, Eng. .....Dec. 3
Cambrian.....London .....Dec. 7

MONDAY, DEC. 20

Hansest.....Buenos Aires.....Nov. 20
Cacique.....Sydney .....Aug. 21

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22

Johan L. Mowinckel.Buenos Aires ..Nov. 20
Lord Cromer.....Calcutta .....Oct. 30
Franklyn.....Glasgow .....Dec. 8
Largo Law.....Liverpool .....Dec.
St. Bede.....Manila .....Nov. 2

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 68; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 293; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam (Dutch), Rotterdam and Falmouth for New York, 1156 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday.

SS City of Atlanta, Boston for Savannah, 16 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS Carrillo, Cristobal for New York, 941 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

SS Colon, Cristobal for New York, 716 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

SS Pastores, New York for Havana, etc, 212 miles east of St. Augustine at noon Monday.

SS Saratoga, New York for Havana, 298 miles northeast of Morro Castle at 7 p m Monday.

SS Camaguey, New York for Cuba, 80 miles northeast of Havana at noon Monday.

SS Santa Catalina, Antofagasta for New York, 1335 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

Str Havana, Havana for New York, 107 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Monday.

SS Philadelphia, Laguayra for New York, 820 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

SS Sixaola, Belize, etc, for New York, 78 miles west of Swan island at noon Saturday.

SS Olinda (Cuban), New York for Gibara, 828 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

SS Panama, New York for Cristobal, 684 miles north of Cristobal at noon Monday.

SS Polarine, Copenhagen for New York, 230 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 p m Monday.

SS Medina, Galveston for New York, 200 Miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Monday.

SS Momus, New Orleans for New York, 88 miles south of Jupiter at noon Monday.

LEAGUE TO HEAR CANDIDATES

Miss Frances G. Curtis and other candidates for election to the school committee have been invited by the School Voters League to address it at Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, next Friday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. The meeting will be open to the public. The annual meeting of the league will be held on Jan. 25 at 4:30 o'clock, at Perkins hall, Boylston street.

CONCORD COMPANY ORGANIZES

CONCORD, Mass.—The commissioned officers of company I, sixth regiment, M. V. M., were appointed officers of the citizens' military reserve body which organized last night at the new armory. Seventy-eight citizens have enrolled and on Friday night two companies will be formed.

NOTED LAWYER TO BE HONORED

Much interest is being taken in the dinner under the auspices of the Boston University Law School Association, to be given to Robert M. Morse, the lawyer, at the Hotel Somerset, Thursday night, Dec. 16.

Addresses will be made by Chief Justice Rugg for the supreme judicial court; Justice Marcus Morton, for the superior court; Justice William L. Putnam or Justice Clarence Hale, for the federal courts; Attorney-General Atwill, for the bar of the commonwealth; former Justice Henry N. Sheldon, for the Massachusetts Bar Association; the Hon. Samuel J. Elder, for the Boston Bar Association; George L. Mayberry, Esq., for the Boston University Law School Association; Sherman L. Whipple and Henry F. Hurlburt, for the trial lawyers of the city.

Some of the other distinguished judges and lawyers who have accepted invitations are: From the supreme judicial court, Justices William Caleb Loring, Henry K. Braley, Charles A. DeCourcy, Jacob C. Crosby, Edward P. Pierce; from the superior court, Chief Justice John A. Aiken, Justices Franklin G. Fessenden, Jabez Fox, William C. Wait, Charles F. Jenney, Patrick M. Keating, Hugo A. Dubuque; from the federal court, Justices James M. Morton, Jr., Edgar Aldrich and Arthur L. Brown; former supreme court judges, John W. Hammond and James M. Morton; President Robert P. Clapp of the Middlesex Bar Association; John L. Bates, Herbert Parker, Alfred Hemenway, Nathan Matthews, James E. Cotter, Henry Wheeler, James A. McGough, Frederick P. Fish, Frank N. Nay, Patrick O'Loughlin, James D. Cott, Henry V. Cunningham, James B. Warner, Daniel H. Coakley, Herbert L. Harding, Thomas W. Proctor, United States Attorney George W. Anderson, William A. Morse.

Governor-elect McCall is expected. All members of the bar are invited to participate in the tribute so far as seats may be available. Tickets may be had of Moses S. Lourie, treasurer, 534 Kimball building, Boston. President John E. Hannigan of the Boston University Law School Association will preside as toastmaster.

It is anticipated that Mr. Morse's response will be of a most interesting character. Lawyers who are concerned in the trial and argument of cases in court, a field in which Mr. Morse has long been an acknowledged master, are looking forward to a valuable discussion of advocacy. Many lawyers believe that the dinner will have a marked effect upon the methods of trying cases in Massachusetts' courts. The entire proceedings are to be printed, and a copy given to each guest.

ROOM SET ASIDE FOR GOVERNOR-ELECT

Gov.-Elect. Samuel W. McCall will be afforded office room at the State House whenever he desires it, said Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick of Lynn today.

In a communication to the Governor-elect, Mr. Pedrick said he had put in order for his use room 147 on the first floor, the room used by the House ways and means committee when the Legislature is in session. The room is easily accessible from the Mt. Vernon street entrance to the State House.

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 11

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters	*Other articles
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Russia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	Adriatic	Dec. 7, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey and Bulgaria, via Christiansand	Frederik VIII	Dec. 7, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for Italy, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland and Greece, via Naples	Verona	Dec. 8, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Azores islands, via Providence, R. I., and Ponta Delgada	Roma	Dec. 8, 6:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Limon	Dec. 9, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Louis	Dec. 10, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey and Bulgaria, via Bergen	Kristianiafjord	Dec. 10, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Lafayette	Dec. 10, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates; 2 cents per ounce rate discontinued.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturdays, 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Dec. 5, 6, 12 and 13 and 7 a. m. Dec. 6, 7, 13 and 14.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan and Korea	Awa Maru	Seattle,	Thurs., 9, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Wilhelmina	San Fran.,	Fri., 10, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Chiyo Maru	San Fran.,	Mon., 13, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Hawaii Maru	Seattle,	Thurs., 16, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Manoa	San Fran.,	Ths., 16, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Makura	Vancouver,	Fri., 17, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), and New Zealand	Ventura	San Fran.,	Ths., 23, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia	Marma	San Fran.,	Fri., 31, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines	A U. S. Transp't	San Fran.,	Fri., 31, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Classified Advertisements

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We are selling to a constantly growing list of discriminating shoppers on account of the unvarying fine quality of our goods.

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"Wood-Lark" SHAMPOO

Delightfully Different

Thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp, leaving a beautiful soft luster to the hair. Prepared in convenient cubes—six to a box. One cube makes an abundance of pure creamy lather. Slightly perfumed.

At All Toilet Goods Counters or by Mail 25c

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., "Wood-Lark" Bldg., Portland, Ore.

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Magazines at Lowest Club Prices—Our big money-saving club catalog free; write today; war map of Europe in colors 25c. J. M. HANSON-BENNETT MAGAZINE AGENCY, 248 Brooks bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SHOPPING

MRS. JESSE K. BRITNEY shops for and with customers without charge; prompt and efficient attention; ref. Winton rd., Sta. P.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER

Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2536. If one is busy call the other.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $10 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals, $1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—We want representatives to sell Seedena Silk Hosiery and Underwear; we do not want and will not employ irresponsible people; to men and women of good address and ambition, students and teachers, we offer a real opportunity; the work is permanent; the earnings liberal and those who start at once will make good money, for Seedena Silk Hosiery in our special boxes makes a very attractive gift—one that sells rapidly; if you are genuinely interested, have a broad acquaintance and want to establish yourself in a permanent business, send $2.50 for special outfit of samples (your money will be refunded when samples are returned) and get started at once; the next three weeks should return you a real harvest. THE C & D CO., 512 Division ave. South, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—Experienced state or district salesmen for Resilia, a new discovery which renews the frictional gripping surface of typewriter and other platens, and keeps them from deteriorating; it is meeting with ready sale; an exceptional opportunity for competent persons. Address THE RESILIA CORPORATION, First National Bank bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BRIGHT young woman to make herself generally useful at stock and selling. THE BOOK & ART SHOP, 7 West 45th st., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MACHINISTS

4 Fox lathe hands; 6 all round bench hands at once.

Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN and WIFE want position as manager or caretakers, or any place of trust; willing to go anywhere. E. H., 1634 Asylum ave., Racine, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CAPABLE, experienced business man, accustomed to handling estates; knowledge of bookkeeping and mechanics; desires position; ref. Ad. L 73 Monitor Office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

NEW ENGLAND — NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL THORNDIKE

Situated in the Heart of Things Bostonian and Opposite the Public Garden

RATES PER DAY
Single Rooms, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
With Bath, $2 to $5.
Double Rooms, $2.50 to $4.00.
With Bath, $3 to $6.
Parlor, Chamber and Bath, $6 to $10.

¶ A quiet, clean and homelike hotel that appeals to those wishing to be near the center of things and yet avoid the expense attached to the larger hotels.

¶ The Restaurants of THE THORNDIKE are conspicuous for cuisine and service.

¶ The "English Room" at THE THORNDIKE is a "New York Restaurant" in Boston.

¶ Splendidly adapted to the requirements of the visitor in Boston for a long or short stay.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL
All Charges Most Moderate
TARIFF
Single Room with Bath . . . . . $3 to $5 per day
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THE COOLIDGE

Sewall Avenue and Stearns Road
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Exclusive family hotel in Boston's celebrated suburb. Served by four trolley lines. 12 minutes to Boston business district. Suites of 1 to 4 rooms with bath and long distance phone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken on lease or at transient rates.
AMERICAN PLAN CAFE
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455 Columbus Avenue
BOSTON MASS. Savoy Co., Inc., Lessees
William O. Morin, Manager
European plan. 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bathroom. Single rooms with private connecting bathrooms, some with parlor, $1 per day. Large rooms with private connecting bathroom, some with parlor, for two, $1 per day each person, every seventh day free. Large first-class restaurant. A $5 coupon book for $4.50. Moderate prices. Ladies' orchestra.
Our coupe auto will call for and take guests to all Back Bay stations free—B. & A. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.'s, from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M. 400 trains daily. Tel. Back Bay 8043.

250 ROOMS — 150 MODERN BATHS

HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQUARE — BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House. European Plan Cafe. Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
PHILIP P. PRETTO, Proprietor

Brandon Hall

BEACON STREET
Brookline, Mass.
A moderate price exclusive Family Hotel.
Rooms single or en suite.
American Plan Cafe
ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor

Motor to MARBLEHEAD

FOR A SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY DINNER
THE LESLIE
Just the place to spend your
WEEK - END
in quiet, cozy comfort by the sea.
THE LESLIE is open the year round; heated throughout; private baths; every modern appointment. Send for descriptive booklet.

THE BIRCHES

55 Eastbourne Road, Newton Centre, Mass.
Facing Commonwealth Ave. Boulevard; especially attractive to permanent or week-end guests; home atmosphere. Telephone Newton South 1447-W.

CAFES

Gridley's Chimes Spa

LUNCHEON BAKERY SODA
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT SUPPER
Corner Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues — BOSTON

CAFES

THE ST. JAMES CAFE

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, near Mass. Ave., Boston
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINES
Established Reputation in Back Bay — Modest — Unique — Homelike
MUSIC EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

Cost of Ancient Highways

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL—If modern road builders were to try to reproduce a highway like the Appian Way of the Romans, the cost would be about $500,000 a mile, according to Director Page of the United States office of public roads. In our time, he says, these massive ancient highways have no place; what is needed is, mainly, a highway to meet the conditions brought about by the stupendous increase in the use of motor cars.

Canada's Wheat Move

BUFFALO EXPRESS—The owners of the wheat which the Dominion government took over recently have no cause for complaint at the prices fixed by the government, unless, of course, they were holding the wheat in the expectation that they could get higher prices later when a squeeze came. The government has dealt fairly by them and no sympathy will be felt for them in Canada because they failed in their speculative game. No one will be surprised if the Dominion government does the same trick again some day. It certainly is a commonsense thing to do.

Freight

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN—Even the Pennsylvania railroad has been obliged to put an embargo on export grain and lumber at New York and on grain at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Other roads running to the Atlantic seaboard have made an even more drastic regulation. They have stopped taking freight of any kind. There is not shiproom in the ports sufficient to handle the goods, and if there were there are not lighters enough to get the cargoes on board. . . . Never before were 35,000 or 40,000 cars "parked" on sidings waiting to be unloaded.

The American Program

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Former President Taft was perhaps the first American official to define the proper attitude of the United States toward the Philippines. As governor general and as secretary of war he declared the purpose of this nation was to prepare the Filipinos for independent national life, and to grant them independence when it should appear that such a grant would not be disastrous to them.

Succeeding administrations at Washington have followed this same policy. The only change of view on the subject which experience justifies concerns the probable period of preparation that should elapse before American control over the islands may be safely abandoned.

Only by granting successive measures of self-government can the islanders be trained for independent national existence. . . .

Any discussion of Philippine affairs as a political issue must be confined to the question whether the party in power is faithful to the American policy of preparing the islands for self-government. It cannot fairly touch the policy itself.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

MEET US IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES
FIRE PROOF — HART BROS. MILLION DOLLAR POPULAR PRICED HOTEL
FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
ROSSLYN 800 ROOMS

EUROPEAN PLAN		AMERICAN PLAN	
1 Person	2 Persons	1 Person	2 Persons
75c to $2	$1 to $2.50	$1.50 to $3	$2.50 to $5
With Bath	With Bath	With Bath	With Bath
$1.50 to $3	$2.50 to $5	$2.25 to $4	$4.00 to $7

NATICK HOUSE 50c and Up Per Day — Same Management

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

SAN FRANCISCO
One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

BERESFORD

Hotel. European Plan. Special a la Carte Breakfast
685 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Cal.
Five minutes' walk to business center.
Rates: $1 to $2 per day. Special week or month.

"AN HOTEL OF UNUSUAL MERIT"
HOTEL HERALD

SAN FRANCISCO
EDDY AT JONES STREET
All Outside Sunlit Rooms
With detached bath: 1 person $1, 2 persons $1.50. With private bath: 1 person $1.50, 2 persons $2.
Take Universal Bus Direct to Hotel
Write for Free San Francisco Guide

HOTEL ST. JAMES

SAN JOSE, CAL. — Opposite St. James Park
Under new management.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Headquarters for tourists and commercial trade. WILLIAM WATSON, Lessee and Manager.

SAN DIEGO

BARBARA WORTH HOTEL
Only Hotel Lobby Overlooking the Plaza
Rooms 75c to $2. Suites $4 and $5 per day
A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your Wife and Yourself

SAN DIEGO

HOTEL ARNO
A quiet family hotel.
Steam heat. Private baths.
Rates 75c to $2.00.
Free Bus Meets All Trains.

Schuster Apartments

1137 W. 11th Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Beautifully furnished single and double apartments with bath and kitchenette. Spacious parlors and amusement hall. Rates reasonable.

NEW ENGLAND — NOTED CUISINE

The Tavern

MANSFIELD, MASS.
Half way between Boston and Providence over state roads, or 35 minutes from South Station. First-class appointments for permanent guests and motor tourists.
EMILY McKAY BEAL, Prop.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

COPLEY SQUARE — BOSTON
For Transient and Permanent Guests
Very Accessible to All Parts of the City
CAFE
Table d'Hote Lunch and Dinner
A la Carte to Midnight
MUSIC
FRED E. JONES, Proprietor

Boston — Commonwealth Avenue

HOTEL VENDOME
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests and most convenient for automobile parties.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN BACK BAY — Suites Furnished or Unfurnished
HOTEL CANTERBURY

Charlesgate West & Newbury St.
Overlooking Charles River and Entire Fenway
Cafe Unexcelled. GEO. E. STEARNS, Treas.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Ave., Exeter and Blagden Sts.
BOSTON
Containing 350 Rooms
200 with Private Baths
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

Hotel Buckminster

645 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Eight Minutes from Park St.
Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.
P. F. BRINE, Proprietor
Tel. B. B. 3350

VanNuysHotel

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO. — B. W. THOMPSON and A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel — Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE — E. P. DUNN, Lessee

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO
Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. 350 Rooms, 250 Private Baths. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.
European Plan, $1.50 upward.
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner $1.00.
The fame of the Stewart Meals has spread all over the United States.
For further particulars address any office of THOS. COOK & SONS, our special representatives.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

(FIREPROOF)
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Magnificent Equipment. Excellent Cuisine. Unobtrusive Service. 700 Luxurious Rooms.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN — NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Hotel Breslin

Broadway at 29th St. — NEW YORK
"An Hotel Where Guests are Made to Feel at Home"
High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates
500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges
Single Rooms with Running Water.....$1.00 to $2.00 per day
Single Rooms with Tub or Shower.....$1.50 to $5.00 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water.....$2.00 to $4.00 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower.....$3.00 to $6.00 per day
Under Same Management as Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director — ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C. HOTEL POWHATAN

Near the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue. 18th and H Streets
Quiet. Refined. Moderate Charges. Absolutely Fireproof. Every Modern Convenience.
E. C. OWEN, Manager

The BILTMORE NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel
Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43d and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.
1000 rooms open to outside air. 950 with bath—Room rates from $2.50 per day.
Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites specially arranged for public or private functions.
John McE. Bowman, President

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON

29 East 29th Street, New York City
Just off Fifth Avenue
The Famous Hotel for Women
Rates $1.50 per day and up. For parties of 5 or more a large room at $1 per day per person. Table d'hote luncheon 40 cents, dinner 50 cents. Special rates for long periods.
Comfort, convenience and PROTECTION, all important to the woman traveler in the Metropolis, are found at the Martha Washington in their highest degree.

THE HAMILTON

14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING C. BALL, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Quiet, refined, home-like. Near Station. Congressional Library, Capitol and many points of interest. Rates reasonable.
Write for coupon, for free taxicab service.
MRS. L. L. KENDIG, 120 C St., Northwest

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE NEW YORK

Broadway at 77th
(Subway 79th St.)
Just far enough north to allow the rooms a full sweep of the Hudson and Central Park. Ten minutes from the amusement section at Times Square.
Prices Per Day
Room with private bath, (1), $2.00 and up; Room with private bath (2), $3.00 and up; 2 rooms connecting with private bath (4), $5.00 and up. Special prices for apartments on yearly leases.
Reb't D. Blackman

SOUTHERN

Spend the Winter in the Pine Leaf Belt of South Carolina
THE KIRKWOOD
on Camden Heights
OPENS JANUARY 1ST
Completely appointed Cottages connected with Hotel.
Golf, Polo, Tennis, Riding, Dancing
18 HOLE GOLF COURSE ADJOINING HOTEL
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ
Camden, South Carolina.
Stop off at Camden if going farther South.

Shoreham Hotel

H Street Northwest at Fifteenth
WASHINGTON, D. C.
EUROPEAN PLAN — FIREPROOF
Washington's Most Exclusive Hotel
Noted for its cuisine and perfection of individual service
R. S. DOWNS, Manager

East Coast of Florida

The only place to spend the winter.
Florida East Coast Company
243 Fifth Avenue - - New York

THE LINCOLN

Locust Below Thirteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A Family Hotel where Transients are accommodated. Booklet on Request.

FOR TRAVELERS

An Up-to-Date Home With Hotel Service
1912 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Single Rooms $1.50. Double Rooms $2.50 up. Private Baths. Unexcelled Cuisine. Special Care for Ladies Alone.
Owned and Managed by MRS. EDITH KINGMAN KERN

TO INSURE PROPER CLASSIFICATION
HOTEL Advertisements
FOR TUESDAY'S AND FRIDAY'S PAPERS
Should reach the Monitor office not later than 6 P. M. the day before.

WESTERN — WESTERN

CHICAGO
Evanston Hotel

FIRE PROOF — EUROPEAN PLAN
Moderate Cafe Prices—Club Breakfast and Lunch—Table d'Hote Dinners
Just completed and opened. Beautifully located near Sheridan Road and Lake Michigan in Chicago's most fashionable suburb. 20 minutes by N. W. Railway, 35 minutes by elevated to the loop. Large light rooms with private bath, $10 per week and up. Rooms with bath $1.50 per day and up.
EVANSTON 5000 — ROBERT W. LARKE, Manager.
FOREST AVENUE AND MAIN STREET, EVANSTON, ILL.

Shirley Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL — 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens — Artesian Water — Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

The WALDORF

Absolutely Fireproof
Free Bus or Taxicab at our expense
SEVENTH AVENUE and PIKE STREET
Seattle
Rooms $1.00 and up. With Bath 1.50 and up. 2, 3 and 4 Room Apartments by day, week or month. Main 2567

The Blackstone

Chicago
THE MOST TALKED OF AND THE BEST THOUGHT OF HOTEL IN THE UNITED STATES
The House of Harmony

SEATTLE, WASH.
NEW
Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
RATES $2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

THE BECKEL

DAYTON, OHIO
A Harmonious, Homelike Hotel
American, $3.00 to $5.00
European, $1.00 to $3.00
J. TUPPER TOWNSEND

The Acoma

BUTTE, MONTANA
A Harmonious, Homelike Hotel
Every Modern Convenience
All Street Cars Pass This Hotel
European. Centrally Located
M. H. HALL, Manager.

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis Minn.
The finest in the Northwest
Rates $1.50 per day and upward
Hotel Radisson Company

HOTEL HERKIMER

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
E. P. $1.00 up—$1.50 up. Private Bath
COURTESY—SERVICE—VALUE
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

HOTEL CARLTON

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
The Leading Family and Tourist Hotel in the City.
European plan $1.00 and up. American plan $2.50 and up. All modern improvements. No Bar.

Windsor Hotel

EUROPEAN
MR. and MRS. AUGUST HAGENOW, Mgrs.
LINCOLN, NEB.

BATES HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN
Clean, Wholesome Food at Moderate Prices
Guthrie, Oklahoma
Two Blocks East of Santa Fe Station

SOUTHERN — SOUTHERN

The New Monteleone

NEW ORLEANS
Modern. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
Rates { Room with detached bath $1.00 up. Room with private bath $2.50 up.
JAMES D. KENNEY, MANAGER.

A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City
The Adolphus

DALLAS, TEXAS
R. B. ELLIFRITZ, Manager
EUROPEAN PLAN: $1.50 Per Day and Up

New Orleans, La.

The Paris of America
The St. Charles
"Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"
Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Hotel Deermont

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
C. B. HAYWARD, Proprietor
AMERICAN PLAN
Most conveniently located hotel in town.
Rates $2.00 and up. Special weekly.

St. Petersburg

ASK ANY ONE of the thousands who have visited the "Sunshine City," about its beautiful location between Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico; its wonderful climate; its outdoor recreations and water sports; above all about the cordiality of the citizens and the entertainment they furnish visitors. If you don't know such a one, ask us, requesting beautifully illustrated booklet "J." BOARD OF TRADE, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Hotel Floronton

St. Petersburg, Florida
Steam Heat — Elevator
100 ROOMS OF SOLID COMFORT

West Coast Inn

DIRECTLY ON TAMPA BAY
FLORIDA
St. Petersburg's newest Hotel
Our rates are reasonable.
CARLEY AND HUNT, Owners

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS

DE LAND, FLORIDA
High elevation. Pure, dry air, laden with the fragrance of pine trees and orange blossoms. Noted for cuisine. Electric light, steam heat. Dancing. New 18-hole Golf Course. Tennis, Riding and Driving. Open January 1st. Address THEO. C. BROOKS, Manager.

PARTRIDGE INN

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
M. W. PARTRIDGE and A. D. CUSHING, Mgrs.
Open November to May. Five minutes to country club; two 18 hole golf courses; tennis. Suites with baths, private verandas. Ideal climate. For booklet address New York Office, 8 West 40th St.

PENN HALL

is now open for the accommodation of a few Florida visitors desiring a refined, comfortable home during the winter season. Cuisine unexcelled, rates moderate.
MRS. J. B. McGINLEY,
West Palm Beach, Florida.

MAITLAND, FLA.

MAITLAND INN AND COTTAGES.
A high-class family hotel located in the most beautiful part of Florida among Pines and Orange Groves.
Golf course within easy distance. All the other outdoor amusements.
Open Dec. 1 to April 15.
Address J. SUTHERLAND STUART.
Summer Resort, Pearl Point, Lake George, N. Y.

HOTELS

Indian River and Rockledge

ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA
Good golf course; boating; tennis; dancing, etc. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Manager.

Hotel Richmond

Richmond, Virginia
NEW—FIREPROOF
European and American Plan

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

DETROIT

JEWELERS

Charles W. Warren & Co.
104 and 106 Washington Boulevard
Washington Arcade Building, Opposite Hotel Statler
DETROIT
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
Society Stationery

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

DJ Healy SHOPS
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT
Presenting
Correct Styles
Costumers to Gentlewomen

New Arrivals in
GOWNS
SUITS
MORNING and AFTERNOON FROCKS
are offered to our patrons daily.
MODERATE PRICES.

NORBRO SHOP
Entire Second Floor of the University Building
17 East Gd. River.

Women's Pretty Things
BLOUSES
CORSETS
PETTISKIRTS
LINGERIE
and other things to attract fastidious women.
MODERATE PRICES.

WIRICK'S
Glove and Hosiery Shop
35 Grand River Ave., West
Dependable Merchandise
AT REASONABLE PRICES

MILTON CORSET SHOP
EXCLUSIVE AGENCY MME. MARIETTE CORSETS 241 Woodward Avenue

JEWELERS

We Can Serve You Best Early in the Month and Early in the Day

WRIGHT, KAY & CO
JEWELERS
WOODWARD AVE. AT GRAND RIVER
DETROIT, MICH.

SHOES

"The Shoes In Step"
ALHAMBRA
F. O. Peterson, Prop.
BOOT SHOP
2120 WOODWARD AVENUE

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave. 187 Woodward Ave.
FYFES

DANCING

The Alexandra Hurst School of Dancing
607 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Grand 5000

CLOTHIERS

E. J. Hickey Co.
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality, for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

WALL PAPER

THE WM. H. REED WALL PAPER CO., wholesale and retail (formerly wall paper dept. The J. L. Hudson Co.)—wall papers, burlaps, leather, grass cloth, mouldings. 68 Washington blvd. Cherry 4138.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
1020-22-24 Grand River Avenue
Corner 15th Street
Walnut 6

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 3d floor Valpey Building; 213 Woodward Ave.

CATERERS

KARL E. HEBERLEIN
Ice Creams, Cakes, French Pastries
Salads and Entrees
Deliver in Highland Park and Detroit
2100 Woodward ave. Hemlock 2032

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and art mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 206-7 David Whitney bldg.

FLORISTS

CHOICE PLANTS
In bloom FOR CHRISTMAS
W. B. BROWN, 13 Elizabeth St. West

REAL ESTATE

BARGAINS—Flats, single houses, building lots, acreage, loans, investments. WHITE-BAIRD CO., 510 Free Press bldg.

WATSON-ZUMSTEIN CO.
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
218 Majestic Bldg. Cherry 1661

DETROIT

JEWELERS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HARPER METHOD shampooing and manicuring. MISS N. VAN WYCK. Shop 608, 244 Woodward ave. Cherry 3790-W.

DOLL SHOP

ALL KINDS OF DOLLS repaired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete line of new dolls and doll clothing. 365 Michigan ave. Cherry 1026-J.

MILLINERY

WILSON MILLINERY IMPORTERS
204 Washington Arcade. Main 6235

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER — By the day for women and children. MISS B. SMITH, 521 West Grand blvd. West 2356-W.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WALLACE BROWN
Retail Distributor in Detroit for the
EDISON DIAMOND DISC
PHONOGRAPHS
81 Grand River Avenue, East

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Company
"THE BIG HURRY-UP PRINTERS"
81-83 PARK PLACE Main 4433

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

DAYTON, O.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

Painting this Fall?
We can supply you with Paints, Glass, Varnish, Wall Paper, Window Shades.
The Chas. A. P. Barrett Paint Co.
230 South Main Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FASHIONED UNION SUITS
For Men Who Appreciate Perfect Fit, $1.50 to $5.00
THE RIKE-KUMLER CO.
Established 1853
Main at Second Street

SHOES

MORRIS & SIMES
Men's Shoes Exclusively
$4.00 to $8.00
Algonquin Building, Ludlow Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

If You Are a Citizen of Dayton—
You'll know! If you are to become a citizen you'll want to know
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Queensware, Stoves, Ranges and Office Furniture.
Ask any one. They'll say
THE CAPPEL FURNITURE CO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Give Useful Gifts
We urge the selection of things to be worn. They make the most acceptable presents of all. Because of which we took particular care in selecting our holiday stocks of ready-to-wear apparel for women and children.
WM. F. OELMAN & CO., Dayton, Ohio

COAL

THE
OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.
Bell Main 34 Home 5334
16-18 FREMONT AVENUE

DAYTON
ADVERTISERS using the Monitor may have their advertising classified with that of other Dayton advertisers by addressing MR. NORVAL D. KEMP, 63 Davies Building, Dayton, O.

TOPEKA, KANS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

MRS. LETARD HEADLEE
Inexpensive Hand Painted China for Christmas Gifts
Firing daily
114 West 8th Street, TOPEKA, KANS.

LAUNDRIES

White Star Laundry
Also Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 142. 213-215 West Fifth

TOPEKA, KANS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Mills Stores Company
—TOPEKA'S BEST STORE— —TOPEKA, KANSAS—
The Store of the Christmas Spirit

Toyland Is Ready
The Greatest Christmas Stocks of Toys and Dolls We've Ever Shown

Toys, games, picture books, mechanical toys, toys that genius made for ingenious boys, toys for the littlest mite (that nobody, not even babykins himself, could help but enjoy), and dolls, oh! so many and so many different kinds, and doll trunks, all full of pretty clothes, play-stores, play-houses, play-kitchens, almost real—bicycles, tricycles, pushmobiles—

Oh! well, what's the use! We couldn't tell you all the things that are here in this wonderful Land of Toys if we wrote a book about it and your eyes can take in more in one glance than we could describe in a week.

So come!—welcome, one and all, to this wonderful Toyland.

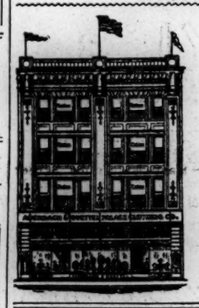
Christmas Ideas in Good Furniture
An attractive piece of furniture will live long in the memory of the recipient. Here are recommendations of what to give:

Floor Lamps
Ladies' Desks
Dinner Wagons
Library Tables
Comfortable Rockers
Fireside Chairs
Reed Rockers
Dressing Tables
Luxurious Davenports

TOPEKA The Crosby Bros Co KANSAS

CLOTHIERS

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



The Finest Clothing Store in the West calls your attention to the fact that
"WE ARE READY FOR CHRISTMAS"
Stocks most comprehensive. Useful gifts carefully and reasonably priced to please all. A visit to this store will prove a pleasure. Lookers as welcome as buyers.
STORES:
TOPEKA, KANS.
Kansas City, Mo.
St. Joseph, Mo. (Plymouth)
Emporia, Kansas.
Auerbach & Guettel
The Palace CLOTHING CO.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

TOPEKA ELECTRIC COMPANY
"QUALITY FIRST"
Electric Wiring
Electric Fixtures
Electric Appliances and Repairs
Have us supply your electric needs and we are sure you will be satisfied.
PHONE 768 TOPEKA, KANSAS 816 KANSAS AVE.

DRY GOODS

QUALITY
We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons
Crockett Mer. Co.
629 KANSAS AVE.
— DRY GOODS —
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
SERVICE
A Saving on Every Purchase

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

$25 Buys the best BLUE SERGE SUIT of clothes you ever saw for the money.
Guaranteed Fast Color, Perfect Fitting.
FRED VOILAND
7th and Kansas Avenue.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Gossard and LaVogue Corsets
Brassieres, Brazettes, Camisoles.
Silk Hosiery at the
Chloe B. Howe Corset Shop
817 THE AVENUE

WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS

H. C. LANG
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.
Telephone 652. 908 KANSAS AVENUE

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

HOME COOKING PURE AIR
BANNER LUNCH
Self-Serve Plan
625 Kans. Ave., Topeka, Kans.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS
We have them all. Write for prices.
TOPEKA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
429 Kansas Avenue

PHOTOGRAPHY

BOEGER
PHOTOGRAPHER
707 Kans. Avenue Phone 3989

TOPEKA
Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to IRENE F. HORNER, 832 Tyler St.

FLORISTS

Lord's
FLOWERS
Phone 827 TOPEKA, KANSAS.
CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
Poinsettias, Azaleas, Cyclamens, Begonias, Primulas, Primroses, Lilies and Hyacinths
at
HUBBARD'S
7th and Kansas Avenue
Prices always reasonable.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

ZERCHER
Book and Stationery Co.
Office Supplies—Books—Stationery
527 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

PRINTING

THE
Mail Printing House
GEORGE M. CRAWFORD
Manager
Capper Bldg., Topeka, KANSAS
Phone 3510

SHOES

You'll Buy Comfort Plus Service and Style When You Get Shoes at
The Gerstley Shoe Co.
ALL THAT'S CORRECT IN FOOTWEAR
705 Kansas Avenue

CINCINNATI, O.

SHOES

POTTERS SHOES
A household word in Cincinnati since 1866
We've Grown With the City
18-20-22-24 West Fifth St.
CINCINNATI, O.

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
On Fourth Street, Opp. Hotel Gibson

CLEANERS AND DYERS

French Benzol Cleanery
CINCINNATI, OHIO
One of the largest and best equipped establishments in the Middle West for cleaning and dyeing all garments of personal wear and fabrics of domestic use. We pay return parcel post. Ask us for price list.
We solicit your patronage on the ground of doing Better Dyeing and DRY CLEANING
THE C. W. LOUGHEAD CO.
Gilbert and Windsor Sts.,
Phone North 27 Cincinnati, O.

CLOTHIERS

BROWNING KING & CO.
Race and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
Quality at the Correct Price

FURNITURE

MITCHELL'S
Stock of Furniture, Draperies, Rugs, Interior Decorations and Wall Papers is complete in every respect. Newest ideas, exclusive designs, dependable goods at Reasonable Prices. A visit will be appreciated. 616-622 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.

GROCERS

If quality is what you desire in
GROCERIES
we have them.
The Joseph R. Peebles Sons Co.

Cincinnati Agency
GOLDEN RULE PURE FOODS
Sold Direct from Factory to Consumer
PAUL FLEMING, Representative
1331 Locust St. Phone North 1051-R.

JEWELERS

PINS EMBLEM PINS, 14-K. gold, $2.75 up. Set with pearls, $6 up. Newest designs. Mail orders filled.
GEORGE H. NEWSTEDT, Fourth and Race Streets, Cincinnati

HAMILTON, OHIO

DRY GOODS

The Christmas Store
Beautiful Merchandise bought especially for high class substantial Christmas gifts.
The MATHES-SOHNGEN CO.
Dry Goods, Millinery, Coats, Suits, Carpets
Hamilton and Middletown, Ohio

MARKETS

THE SLIFER PACKING CO.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS—POULTRY
Kettle Rendered Lard.
111 Main, 591 Main, 3d and Maple Avenue, 324 East Avenue

GROCERS

CANNING & GRAY
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
Both Phones 21 S. Third Street

BAKERIES

ELITE BAKERY
Candies, Ice Cream and Baked Goods
212 High Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE FORBES & TODD CO.
Books, Stationery, Office Supplies
Kodaks and Photo Supplies
217 High Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

STETSON HATS, MANHATTAN SHIRTS
WINKLER
Hats and Furnishings. 235 High St.

SHOES

WEAR MIAMI SHOES, always reliable; Armstrongs for Ladies, Stacy Adams for Men. MIAMI SHOE CO., 213 High st.

HAMILTON, OHIO
Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, I. M. LINDEN, 1031 High St.

JOPLIN, MO.

COAL

High Grade Hard and Soft Coal
Actual weight and prompt delivery at reasonable prices
NORRIS COAL COMPANY
928 Joplin Street. Phone 496

DENVER, COLO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

OFFICE WORK wanted by middle-aged man; experienced bookkeeper. Address F. E. Harrington, P. O. Box 290, Denver, Colo.

CINCINNATI, O.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Personal Christmas Greeting Cards
PERSONAL GREETING CARDS are designed especially for printing name from your calling card plate, or if you have no plate, from one which we will engrave and which can be used afterward for calling cards.
THIS CUSTOM, which is growing in popularity each year, fulfills every requirement of good taste, and has the added advantage of being economical.
EARLY SELECTIONS ARE BEST and orders placed now will insure a better selection, as our stock is new and we can give your order the very best attention, eliminating all possibility of error.
LAST YEAR MANY WERE DISAPPOINTED because they waited until too late to make their selections. Our personal greeting cards are now ready for your inspection and we would be pleased to have you call.
The Mabley and Carew Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cincinnati's Progressive Department Store
THE FAIR COMPANY
We give and redeem surety coupons

DRESSMAKING

STEINAU — MAKER OF GOWNS
809 Anderson Building
Fifth and Race Streets

The McAlpin Store
JOUVIN GLOVES
Prices, $1.65 to $4.75
Mail Orders Filled

FURS

FURS REDLER'S RELIABILITY has set a standard in the retail Fur business of Cincinnati for the past 20 years.
The Redler label on Fur Apparel is insurance of right merchandise at more than value of prices
REMODELING DONE AT REASONABLE PRICES
L. REDLER, 704 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Denton Co
Distinctive Dress for Women & Children
Showing the fashions, combining style, distinction, economy
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS and SUITS
WRAPS, GOWNS, MILLINERY, BLOUSES, GLOVES, HOSIERY.
Correspondence is Invited
Race—at Seventh

CINCINNATI CORSET COMPANY
130-132 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Telephone Canal 1341-L

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

Useful and always appreciated by the Ladies
The largest assortment of
Ladies' Purses
in Leathers, Velvets, Silks.
BANKHARDT
TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS
RACE BELOW FIFTH

RUBBER GOODS

Useful Christmas Gifts
Hot Water Bottles, Air Cushions
Rubber Gloves and Aprons
Pullman Aprons, Tourist Cases
Rubber Stair Treads and Mats
Dolls, Toys, Balls for the Baby
"ALL-WEATHER" COATS
for men, women, boys and girls.
It's to your interest to buy Rubber Goods at
The Rubber Store
Schaefer's
16 East Fourth St.
Opposite the Sinton

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

RATTERMANN'S
UP TO DATE
RUGS CARPETS CURTAINS DRAPERIES
630 Race St. Estimates cheerfully given

The Thayer-American Pneumatic Co.
Carpet and Wall Paper Cleaners
Makers of Rugs from Old Carpets
2251-57 GILBERT AVENUE

ART SHOPS

CLOSSON'S
The stores that inspires the joy of Gift Giving.
THE GIFT STORE 4th St. W. of Race

CINCINNATI
Business firms, to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee, I. F. AMOLE, 804 Union Trust Building.

CINCINNATI, O.

DEPARTMENT STORES

PIANOS AND VICTROLAS

PARTICULAR PEOPLE BUY
Victrolas and Records at
SHILLITO'S
because they are assured of first wear from their purchase here, as Shillito's do not send Victrolas or Victor Records out on free trial.
"Free Trial" means a certain large proportion being returned which you or some one else buys, supposing they are new.
The safe way is to buy from a New Stock at Shillito's all the time.
VICTROLAS, $15 to $300
ELECTROLAS, $250
Complete Stock of New Records
Our convenient terms make buying and paying worth while.
The John Shillito Co.
Victrola Department Fifth Floor
CINCINNATI

HARDWARE

HARDWARE FOR HARD WEAR
CUTLERY THAT CUTS
TOOLS FOR TOILERS
CINCINNATI—MY HAPPY HOME PICKERINGS CINCINNATI—MY HAPPY HOME

ELECTRIC SHOPS

Visit Our House Electric
Third Floor
A revelation of modern cleanliness and convenience.
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
405 RACE STREET

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

Book Supply Station for All Libraries, Private or Public
The Robert Clarke Book Store
Stewart & Kidd Co.
Society Stationers, Engravers and Die Stampers
STEWART & KIDD COMPANY
121 East Fifth Street, CINCINNATI

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

CHRISTMAS Cards. Booklets, Folders and Post Cards—our large, new assortments are even more than usually attractive—designed and printed in such a neat, tasty, artistic manner, that they seem to breathe the joyful spirit of the holiday season.
THE ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.
419 Main Street

THE CRAVENS-KAUTZMAN CO.
Printers and Engravers
809 Main Street Tel. Canal 2879

LAUNDRIES

Absolutely Clean, Classy and Correct
WHITE STAR LAUNDRY CO.
CALL AND DELIVER EVERYWHERE
PHONE CANAL 1838
1224 Vine St. Offices Peeble's Corner

The Walnut Hills Laundry Company
1022-32 Foraker Ave., Walnut Hills
Phone N. 127
High Grade Launderers

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SHIRTS TO ORDER—Men's Furnishing Goods. THE LAURENCE & ANDERSON CO., 402 Main st

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

Leavenworth, Kans.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

HINES The Cleaner for Particular People
Quick, Reasonable and Reliable.
105 and 107 S. 3rd St. Phone 504

PLUMBING

Coldren Plumbing & Heat'g Co
410 South Fifth St. Phone 289.

HARDWARE

Fuller & Faulkner Hdwr. Co.
S. W. Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Sts.

GROCERIES

GEO. W. KAUFMANN
Full Line of Batavia Goods.
Poultry, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

MARKETS

The Best in Meats, Fish and Poultry
SAMISCH BROS.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

California Raisin Bread
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
JOHN McCOOL, 420 Delaware

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

McGUIRE BROS.
CLOTHING AND SHOES

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Ettenson-Winnig Co.
THE BIG STORE
Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Streets

COAL AND ICE

M. B. McCREARY
COAL AND WOOD.
ICE A SPECIALTY.

Leavenworth, Kans., Merchants
May send Monitor advertising to N. V. BENSON, 226 Second Ave.

LINCOLN, NEB.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

A Beautiful Line of Leather Hand-Cases for Bibles and Books
Also covers and other things in this line.
Writing portfolios, women's hand bags and small leather goods.
WIRICKS
1028 O Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

LAUNDRIES

Try the Best Laundry
Cleaners, Pressers, and Dyers
2249 O Street Phone B-1579

FURS

F. E. VOELKER
Manufacturing Furrier
Strictly first class work done.
We carry a complete stock in ladies' furs. 146 SOUTH 12TH STREET

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Christmas Greeting Cards
Leather Novelties
GEORGE BROS., Printers and Stationers

JEWELERS

CHAS. W. FLEMING
Reliable Jeweler
1311 O STREET

COAL

CITY FUEL COMPANY
GUARANTEED COAL
102 N. 13th Street, Lincoln, Neb. B. 3291

GEORGE C. PENNINGTON
With
M. T. CUMMINGS COAL CO.
Phone B-6009

TAILORS

McCORKLE & MARTIN
POPULAR PRICED TAILORS
124 South 12th Street Phone B-4152

DRESSMAKING

Mrs. A. E. Brookhauser
Fancy Blouses and Gowns
Phone L 7147 1332 L. Street

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

EAT AT HENDRY'S
143 SOUTH 13TH

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CARDS

THE BROOKE SHOPS
730 15th St., Washington, D. C.,
Solicits your custom for our excellent line of
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Twenty-five post cards for 25 cents.

TAXICABS

Terminal Taxicab Co.
NORTH 1212
Responsible and Clean Service

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ANGELUS and AUTOTONE PLAYERS. Knabe and Hardman Pianos. Victrolas and Records. Player Music Rolls. FREDERICK PIANO CO., 1212 G Street.

BARBER SHOP

E. P. HARPER, Expert Barber Shop, 1125 14th a[illegible] and childr[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEWELERS JEWELERS

Whitmore, Lynn & Alden Company
1225 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE APPROVED CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY
$9.00 $6.50
Pins, Rings, Scarf Pins and Cuff Buttons. Send for illustrations and prices. All jewelry sent by registered mail prepaid. Watches repaired by an exceptionally expert watchmaker.

M. Goldsmith & Son
Established 1873
1205 F St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
We are receiving the latest creations in JEWELRY for the coming holiday season.

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS, Box Chronometers, Nautical Instruments, etc. A. O. HUTTERLY, 808 14th st., N. W.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

GARDEN THINGS—Gazing globes, sun dials, bird baths, benches. J. H. CORNING, 520 13th st., N. W.

VICTROLAS VICTROLAS

LET US PLACE AN
Aeolian-Vocalion
IN YOUR HOME CHRISTMAS
O. J. DeMoll & Co.
12 & G Streets
WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT STORES DEPARTMENT STORES

LANSBURGH & BRO.
Washington's Leading Department Store Since 1860
Parcel Post Mail Orders Bring Our Store to Your Door
Efficient Mail Order Department

Hundreds of the Scarce
PLUSH COATS
at Early-in-the-Season Prices
King's Palace Department Store
810-16 Seventh Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Big Sale Is Now On
At the
JULIUS LANSBURGH FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY
512 9th St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
A splendid chance to buy Good Merchandise at Low Prices.

ICE CREAM

Fussell's Ice Cream
Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream
Phone North 192 and have it for dinner
FACTORY 1324 14th St., N. W.
T. A. Wickersham, Pres.

CAFETERIAS AND RESTAURANTS

THE DUTCH INN
515 ELEVENTH ST., N. W.
Dainty Luncheons
SALADS Our Specialty

SHOES AND HOSIERY

SNYDER & LITTLE
SUCCESSORS TO SNYDER & KIDD
Desirable Shoes and Hosiery
1211 F STREET, N. W.

SHOES

"VENUS," "BEND-EESY" and "WIMO-DAU-SIS" SHOES FOR WOMEN
WM. HAHN & CO.'S
Three Reliable Shoe Houses
Corner 7th and K,
1914-1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave., S. E.
Write for mail order catalog.

STATIONERY

THE QUALITY OF YOUR WEDDING STATIONERY
is an index to the character of the function. We are authority on all kinds of Engraving. Mail Orders given prompt attention. Write for our prices. Address DEPARTMENT C.
R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.,
727-29-31 Thirteenth Street, N. W.

Just the Thing for CHRISTMAS
Die Stamped Stationery (new process)—1000 Stock Dies—Correspondence Cards—Holiday Greetings. COLUMBIAN PTG. CO., INC., 815 14th St. Main 4250.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

COPENHAVER
Society Engravers and Stationers
1521 CONN. AVE. Telephone North 475

THE STOCKETT-FISKE CO.
Tally, Place and Post Cards, Individual Season's Greeting Cards
413-15 Ninth Street

HOLIDAY GIFTS

The Veerhoff Galleries
1320 F Street Estab. 1871
A GOOD PICTURE MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT
Make your selection early on account of war delay in European importations.

TAILORS

J. W. CAMPBELL
HIGH CLASS TAILORING
Your Price
Suite 406 Real Estate Trust Building
14th and H St. N. W. Phone Main 5283

LADIES' TAILORS

A. BLEICHER, 2507 Champlain St., Cor. Col. Road—Ladies' Tailor and Furrier. Remodelling, cleaning, pressing, ladies' and gents' suits. Call me. Col. 3483.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS
By Telegraph
Throughout the Civilized World
GUDE BROS. CO., 1214 F St., N. W.
Florists and Floral Decorators

GARAGES

ELECTRIC GARAGE AND BATTERY SERVICE STATION
Vehicle, Ignition, Lighting, Starting Batteries—Repairing and Recharging
STERRETT & FLEMING, Battery Experts
Champlain Ave. at Kalorama Road
Telephone North Fifty-Fifty

THE GISH GARAGE, 17th and U sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. Storage supplies, accessories and repairs for gas cars.

AUTOMOBILES

Maxwell "25" $635.00. Phone N. 4434 for Hyde Park. Leeds. Tel. C. 2100 [illegible] Pa.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

You Can Bake in Glass Now—
"Pyrex"
Is the name of these new dishes. Bake in glass—durable, cleaner, more sanitary; quicker and better. A "PYREX" dish is a dish for both baking and serving. Fifth Floor.
Woodard & Lothrop
Washington, D. C.

1304 G STREET, N. W.
MADAME STIEBEL
Fall Display of French and Domestic Models
As well as her own original designs

ERLEBACHER'S
Ladies', Misses' and Juniors'
Outergarment Specialists
1210 F STREET N. W.

MILLINERY

MRS. IDA WALTERS MISS IDA LEVY
Phone Main 8495
NOUVEAU—Millinery Parlors
Sample Hats a Specialty
Exclusive Models, $5, $7.50, $10
719 11th Street N. W.

CLOTHIERS

SUITS $30 $40 $45 $50
Exclusive and individual suits moderately priced. Wooltex suits guaranteed for two seasons' satisfactory service. Coats, Gowns, Blouses, Petticoats, Centemeri Kid Gloves, Revillon Furs.
Mark Cross London Leather Goods
FRANK R. JELLEFF, Inc.
Formerly Smoot & Jelleff
1216 F St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We direct your special attention to our large variety of
STEIN-BLOCH SUITS AND OVERCOATS
$20.00 and up
SIDNEY WEST, 14th and G Streets

THE MODE
Clothiers Hatters Haberdashers
Fall and Winter Styles on Display
F and Eleventh Street

PARKER-BRIDGET & CO.
Quality Outfitters to Men and Little Men
The Avenue at 9th, Washington, D. C.

BUYERS' CLUB

WASHINGTONIANS who want to cut the high cost of living should join the new WESTON BUYERS CLUB, 723 Tenth St., N.W., being organized by Mr. Weston, formerly of The Home Club. Membership $5. Goods sold at COST and delivered free.

DRY GOODS

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Dry Goods, Neckwear, Fancy Goods
MRS. R. L. WAKEFIELD
Junction 18th and U sts. N. W.

HARDWARE

W. A. FINCH
Hardware, Paints and Glass; Enamelware and Household Supplies. 2416 18th St., N. W.; phone Col. 5510.

BALTIMORE

LEATHER GOODS

GORMAN'S LUGGAGE SHOP
Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods
Repairing a Specialty
329 N. HOWARD ST.

FLORISTS

MARY JOHNSTON
Florist
221-223 W. Madison St., Baltimore

PLUMBING

E. R. PRUITT
Registered plumber, gas fitter, roofing, spouting, stove and furnace work. Pratt and Fulton sts. Telephone Gil. 640-J.

HARDWARE

HARDWARE AND HOME FURNISHINGS
ALBERT GUNTHER
27 W. Biddle Street

BARBER SHOPS

FIDELITY BARBER SHOP
1425 Fidelity Building, Baltimore
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

BALTIMORE

Advertisers for The Christian Science Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by communicating with the local Advertising Representative, Jarora St., "Hin. Elder. "[illegible]

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE

TAILORS TAILORS

Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors,
THE SIGN OF STYLE
26 E. BALTIMORE STREET
Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at reasonable prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The VICTROLA brings the world's best music into the home for every one to enjoy.
Come in and let us demonstrate the latest models. Prices $15.00 to $300.00. Easy terms.
KRANZ-FINK TALKING MACHINE COMPANY
Chickering Piano Warerooms, 100 N. Charles St. at Fayette

HOLIDAY GIFTS HOLIDAY GIFTS

Choose Men's Gifts at a Man's Store
MANY USEFUL CHRISTMAS ARTICLES
THE QUALITY SHOP Baltimore and Liberty Streets, BALTIMORE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ONE OF THE LARGEST
Oriental and Domestic Rug
STORES IN THE SOUTH
A Selected Stock Always on Show
McDOWELL & CO.
Estab. 1835 NEXT TO MASONIC TEMPLE, 217 N. Charles St.

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For Your Musical Needs
The Sanders & Stayman Co.
Charles & Fayette Sts
BALTIMORE, MD.
Sole Representative of The
STEINWAY PIANO and PIANOLAS
Complete stock of both Victor and Columbia Instruments and Records.

PIANOS

Honesty and Right Living
MEANS CREDIT WITH US
MANN PIANO CO.
209 N. Liberty Street
Just opposite Gas Co.

GROCERS

John N. Matthews Co.
A FULL LINE
CANNED GOODS, OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL
We sell Easy Method Furniture Polish
Linden Ave. and Biddle Street
Opposite Richmond Market

The J. L. APPLEBY CO.
(Our Motto)
"Very Best Groceries"
When in need of something particularly nice call Mt. Vernon 3851.
844 Park Avenue, cor Richmond St.

LEXINGTON MARKET

Cooked Meats and Tongues
Chicken and Other Salads
OTTENHEIMER BROS.
781-783 Lexington Market
Factory 2308-2310 Frederick Avenue
Parcel post orders out of town

Fruits and Vegetables
CHAS. S. KEEN & SON
Stalls, Cor. Lexington & Eutaw Sts.
LEXINGTON MARKET
Roland Park Delivery

SCHNEIDER POULTRY COMPANY, Incorporated.
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
STALLS: 782 & 1130 Lexington Market.
Store, St. Paul 6168. Market, St. Paul 6097.
Store: 215 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

EVERYTHING IN LAMB AND VEAL
G. WILLIAM SCHAFER
12 Lexington Market Open Daily

PURE PORK PRODUCTS—EDWIN C. HERMANN, Stall 16 Lexington Market. C. & P. Phone St. Paul 3727.

INSURANCE

"The Leading Fire Insurance Company of Maryland"
German Fire Insurance Co.
of Baltimore
N. W. Cor. Holliday and Baltimore Sts.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

HENDERSON'S
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
316 W. Lexington St., BALTIMORE, MD.
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, Script Engraving 70c
50 Engraved Cards and Plates, Solid Old English $1.25
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, Shaded Old English $1.75
50 Engraved Cards from Plate 35c

CORRECT ENGRAVING and FINE STATIONERY
The making of Wedding and Social Invitations, Visiting Cards and Stamped Paper is our special work. Samples upon request. LYCETT, Society Stationer.
311 N. Charles St. BALTIMORE, MD.

PRINTING

GOOD PRINTING, reasonable prices. THE C. C. GIESE CO., 207 North Calvert. Call St. Paul 1111.

J. Seth Hopkins-Mansfield Company
4-6 W. FAYETTE ST.
If interested in Fine China, Glass or Household Utensils call and see us
We have everything new, beautiful and useful

Furniture Rugs Linoleum
—highest in quality—prices always consistently moderate.
POLLACK'S
Howard and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.

SHOES

N. Hess' Sons
Eight East Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE - - MARYLAND
We have a most helpful and efficient Mail Order Dept., that can fit your feet with proper footwear, no matter where you live. Send for catalogue. Orders shipped by prepaid parcel post
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

HATTERS

TAYLOR
BALTIMORE
HATTERS
Agents for
DUNLAP & CO., NEW YORK
CHRISTY & CO., LONDON
New Location 18 East Baltimore Street

DEPARTMENT STORES

Baltimore's Best Store
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
HOWARD AND LEXINGTON

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING
MADAME M. CAYE
1215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore

Front-laced Corsets A Specialty
Guaranteed Comfortable and Durable
Prices $3.50 to $15.00
MRS. SARA T. BAYLESS, Corsetiere
With Madam Caye, 1215 N. Charles St.

TAILORS

Geo. E. Harris & Co.
MEN'S TAILORS and IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS
Suits from $25.00 to $60.00
107 N. LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE

Tailors to the Well Dressed Man
OBERSEIDER
624 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE

LADIES' TAILORS

A. MICHEL
French Ladies' Tailor
1803 North Charles Street
MODEL SUITS ON SALE

JEWELERS

The J. S. MacDonald Co.
JEWELRY DIAMONDS WATCHES
Wedding Presents
212 N. Charles Street, BALTIMORE

COAL

EMERSON & MORGAN
The Best Coal Obtainable
20 ST. PAUL STREET

BANKS

NATIONAL MARINE BANK OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Capital Stock $400,000.00
Surplus 200,000.00
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Gay and Water Streets

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

GILSON SALES CO.
E. S. QUARNGESSER, Mgr.
See us for your
AUTO SUPPLIES
1107 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
Tel. Mt. V. 803-J

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Ladies' and Men's Clothes Cleaned, Pressed, Dyed, Repaired. Club rates. JOHN T. BOSLEY, 203 E. 23rd St. Tel.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA

INTERIOR DECORATORS INTERIOR DECORATORS

DE MARTELLY & Co
112 South Eighteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA
Reproduction of a Chippendale Chair, 1754
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
WOODWORK
FURNITURE
WALL PAPER
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES
RUGS
Our representatives are ever ready to help you solve any difficult problem.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
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This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

WORK FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON LAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The departmental committee lately appointed by Lord Selborne under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Verney, M.P., to consider the steps to be taken to promote the settlement on the land in England and Wales of soldiers and sailors, disabled or otherwise, on discharge from the army and navy, lately issued an interim report. The report recommended that as an experiment 50 men who had been discharged from the army or navy, owing to disablement, should be given a course of training in an agricultural college with the object of obtaining for them permanent employment on the land and fitting the specially capable to become occupiers of small holdings.

It was stated that the recommendation had been approved by Lord Selborne and indorsed by the war office and that the treasury had agreed to place funds at the disposal of the board of agriculture and fisheries to defray the cost of the experiment. The men selected were to be sent down to the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop and to the College of Agriculture and Horticulture, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, where they would be provided with board and lodging and be given a course of training in agriculture and horticulture free of charge. No deductions would be made from their disability pensions. In the first instance the course would extend over one term of 12 weeks. At the end of that time those men whose conduct and work had been satisfactory and who seemed capable of succeeding as small holders would be given a further course extending over two more terms, so as to give them instruction in the entire round of agricultural and horticultural work. During the course the men would be under the control of the principal and subject to the ordinary rules of the college.

PORT OF LONDON AND RECRUITING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a letter to Lord Devonport, chairman of the Port of London Authority, Lord Derby says: I am anxious to give special consideration to all men employed in transport work in the Port of London. I know that many of them feel desirous of joining, and I recognize their spirit. . . . I propose that all men as mentioned above who wish to enlist should be accepted. They will be enlisted and given a card to say that they have done so, but will be treated as "starred" men, passed at once to army reserve, and sent back to their civil occupation, of course, receiving no military pay. They will be placed in groups according to their age, and whether married or single, but with a star against their names. If when the time arrives for calling up that group, the men are still indispensable to the Port they will be placed in a later group. Every effort will be taken by the recruiting officer to ascertain whether men enlisting are employed in the docks, but it would greatly facilitate matters if every man, when enlisting, would tell the recruiting officer that he is so employed, at the same time giving the name and address of his employer. I hope this will meet all your wishes, and if so I think I may ask a favor in return, and that is that both you and every private employer should exert every effort to spare as many men as possible, filling their places with older men, or in the case of clerical work, with women. We are all working for the same object. Much has already been done in this direction, but I feel more can still be done.

BRITISH-RUMANIA POSTAL RATES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—It is notified that the parcel post to Rumania via France is suspended for the time being, but parcels are accepted for transmission to Rumania via Archangel, via Sweden and Russia, or via Norway, Sweden and Russia at the following rates:

	Via Archangel	Via Sweden and Russia	Via Norway Sweden & Russia
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For a parcel weighing not more than 3 lbs.	2 4	2 9	3 2
For a parcel weighing more than 3 lbs., but not more than 7 lbs.	2 8	3 4	3 6
For a parcel weighing more than 7 lbs., but not more than 11 lbs.	3 0	3 10	3 10

The parcels, however, are not accepted for insurance. The other conditions of the service are the same as those for the service via France, as indicated in the Postoffice Guide.

THE RUSSIAN HARVEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia—According to official statistics in the 48 governments and provinces of Russia in Europe, the total harvest of the five principal cereals exceed the average by 10.6 per cent.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET PRICES HAVE MIXED CHANGES

Tone Strong Generally, but Spectacular Fluctuations Lacking—New Haven Railroad Has Good Gain Locally

There were no spectacular price movements in the early part of today's session on the New York stock exchange, but the market had a strong tone and an advancing tendency as trading got fairly under way.

Sears-Roebuck and Texas Company were among the best gainers, with nearly a two-point rise in the first named, and New Haven railroad and Canadian Pacific advanced substantial fractions.

United Shoe common was somewhat of a feature on the Boston board in the first few minutes today, although it moved up only a fraction. Otherwise, prices showed small mixed gains and losses. New Haven road stock showed strength as it did in New York. Boston & Maine sold up half a point.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market was rather mixed.

Baldwin opened up ¾ at 117, receded to 116½ and then rose more than a point before midday. American Sugar was strong in both New York and Boston. In New York it opened up ⅛ at 117¼ and advanced to 119. Maxwell was off ¼ at the opening at 76½. It yielded to 76 and then advanced to 68¾. Mexican Petroleum, Ontario Silver, New York Air Brake and the steel stocks were strong. Sloss Sheffield opened up ¾ at 65, receded to 64⅝ and advanced more than 2 points. Willys-Overland was up a point at the opening at 140½ and moved up to 144 before midday.

United Fruit sold at 145 on the local exchange at the opening, unchanged from last night's closing. It dropped ¾ and then advanced more than a point. United Shoe Machinery was up ⅝ at the opening at 53¼. It declined to 52 and rallied fractionally before midday. The mining shares fluctuated narrowly.

There were no important fluctuations in the trading immediately following the publication of the President's message. In the early afternoon stocks began to advance and at the beginning of the last hour the tone was strong. U. S. Steel sold well above 88 after opening unchanged at 86. Studebaker, Willys-Overland and Baldwin were particularly strong. Calumet & Arizona was a strong feature of the local market.

New York total sales, 715,000 shares; $5,523,000 bonds.

RAILWAY POINTS

For the accommodation of the Boston Symphony orchestra, en route to Worcester and return tonight, the Boston & Albany railway will furnish a first class special train from South station at 6:17 p. m. Returning special leaves Worcester at 10:30 p. m.

George H. Folger, superintendent of terminal division Boston & Maine railway at North station, announces the appointment of Wilson Olney as assistant trainmaster freight department.

The passenger department of the New Haven railway will attach special equipment to the Newport express from South station at 5:03 o'clock this afternoon for the Tech Musical Club en route to New Bedford.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany railroad handled 1154 cars of freight east from Albany yesterday consigned to points east of Springfield.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine railroad shipped 100 cars of steam coal from Mystic wharf this morning destined to northern New England coaling stations.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany railroad is working on a special schedule which will take care of Dana Hall and Wellesley holiday business, Dec. 15 to 16.

The car department of the Boston & Maine railroad has received from the Billerica shops 15 platform coaches for suburban service.

The American Express Company will inaugurate through car service between Boston and Pittsfield today on the Boston & Albany railroad 2:40 p. m. express from South station.

BAR SILVER PRICES

LONDON, England — Bar silver 26 15-16, off ⅛d.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; fresh northwest winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	32	10 a. m.	35
12 noon	35	2 p. m.	37

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	30	New Orleans	56
Buffalo	30	New York	30
Chicago	32	Philadelphia	34
Cincinnati	22	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	36	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	28	Portlnd, Ore.	52
Jacksonville	40	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	42	St. Louis	32
Nantucket	34	Washington	30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	6:58	High water,	
Sun sets	4:12	11:15 a.m., 11:52 p.m.	
Length of day	9:14	Moon sets	4:57 p.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	129	129	129	129
Alaska Gold	24	24⅝	23¾	23¾
Al-Chal Mf Co	33⅝	33⅞	32½	32¾
Al-Chalmers pf	82⅞	83	82	82
Alaska Jun Min	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
Am Agr Chem	72⅜	72⅞	72¼	72¼
Am Beet Sugar	72½	72⅞	71½	71⅞
Am Beet Sug pf	94	94	94	94
Am B S & Fyct	103	103	103	103
Am Can	61⅞	62⅝	61	61⅝
Am Can pf	112⅞	112⅞	112	112½
Am Car Fy	82⅞	82⅞	82	82
Am Coal Prod	153	153½	148	148
Am Cotton Oil	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Am Cotton Oil pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Am Express	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Am H & L	11¼	11⅝	11	11
Am H & L pf	52½	52½	52½	52½
Am Ice Sec Co	26⅜	26½	26⅜	26½
Am Linseed Oil	23½	23½	23½	23½
Am Linseed pf	41¼	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
Am Loco	71¾	71⅞	70½	70⅝
Am Loco pf	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
Am Smelting	100	100¼	99	99
Am S Sec A pf	90	90	89¾	89¾
Am Steel Fy	63½	64½	63½	64½
Am Sugar	117¼	119	117¼	118¼
Am Sugar pf	118	118	118	118*
Am Tel & Tel	128⅞	129⅛	128¾	128¾
Am Woolen	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
Am Woolen Ct	50¼	50¼	50	50
Anaconda	88⅝	89	87⅝	87¾
Associated Oil	60	60	60	60
Asts Realize Co	9½	9½	9	9
At Coast Line	115½	115½	115½	115½
Atchison	107⅞	107⅞	107	107
Atchison pf	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½
Bald Loco	117	119¾	116¼	116¼
Bald Loco pf	112	112	112	112
Balt & Ohio	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
Balt & Ohio pf	77½	73½	77½	77½
Batopilas	2⅜	2½	2¼	2¼
Beth Steel	470	470	468½	468½
B F Goodrich	75⅞	76	73½	73½
Brooklyn R T	90½	90½	90¼	90¼
Brown Shoe Co	49½	49½	49½	49½
Brown Shoe pf	98¾	98¾	98½	98½
Bruns Terminal	13½	14¾	13½	14¾
Burns Bros	81	81	81	81
Butte & Sup'r	72½	73	72½	72½
Butterick	32	32	32	32
Cal Petroleum	28½	28¾	27¾	27⅞
Cal Petroleum pf	58½	58½	57	57
Can Pacific	183⅞	184½	183½	183½
C C C & St L	49	49	49	49
Cent Leather	60⅝	60⅞	60½	60¾
Cent Leather pf	110¼	110¼	110	110
Ches & Ohio	64⅜	64⅜	63⅜	63⅜
Clu Pdy & Co	73⅜	73⅞	73⅜	73⅞
C M & St Paul	96	96⅛	94¾	94¾
Chile Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
Chi & Gt West	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
Chi & G West pf	39	39⅝	39	39⅜
Chi & N West	132½	132½	132½	132½
Chi R I & Pac	19⅞	20	19¾	19¾
Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅞	54½	54½
Col Fuel	51⅞	53¾	51¾	51⅞
C Tab Recg Co	44	44	44	44
Con Can	90½	90½	90½	90½
Con Gas	144½	144¾	143⅝	143⅝
Corn Products	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝
Corn Prod pf	89¾	89¾	89	89
Crucible Steel	75	76	74	74
Crucible Steel pf	111½	111½	111½	111½
Cub-Am Sugar	168	169¾	168	169¾
Deere & Co pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
Del & Hudson	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾
Denver	15	15¼	15	15¼
Denver pf	28	29⅛	28	29⅛
Domes Mine Ltd	29⅞	20⅛	29	29
Erie	44¼	44¾	44	44
Erie 1st pf	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58½
Erie 2nd pf	51⅞	52	51⅞	52
Erie Gen Lien	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
Gen Electric	177¼	177⅞	176¾	176¾
Gen Motors	530	530	521	521
Gen Motors pf	122	123⅜	122	123⅜
Gt Nor Ore	50	50⅜	49¾	49¾
Gt Nor pf	127	127¼	126⅝	127
Gug Exp Co	78⅜	78½	78	78
Harv Corp	80	80	79⅞	79⅞
Harv of N J	111¼	112⅜	111	111
Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Inspiration	46	46	44¾	45
Int Agr Corpn	25	25	25	25
Int Ag Corp pf	61	61	60	60
Inter Con Corp	22⅜	22½	22	22
Int Con Corp pf	80	80⅞	79¾	79¾
Int Mer Mrpf ct	66	66¼	63¾	64½
Inter Met	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
Inter Nickel ct	195¼	198	193½	193½
Inter Paper	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
Int Paper pf	45½	47	45½	47
Kan City So	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛
Kan City So pf	64	64	64	64
K C Ft S & M pf	68½	68½	68½	68½
Kresge Co	127¾	128¼	127¾	128¼
Lack Steel	83	84⅛	82⅝	82¾
Lehigh Valley	83	83	82⅜	82⅜
Maxwell Motor	76½	78¾	76	76¼
Max Motor 1st pf	100¾	101⅞	100¾	101¾
Max Motor 2d pf	58½	59⅞	57½	57½
May Co	64⅞	65⅞	64	64
Mex Petrol	94⅜	95	93	93
Mex Petrol pf	94	95	94	94¾
Miami	34⅜	34⅝	34	34
Mo Kan & Tex	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Mon Power Co	76	76⅝	75	75
Mo Pacific	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
Mo Pacific ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
M & St	10	10	10	10
M & St L pf	36	36	36	36
M S P P S S M	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
M S P & S S M pf	131	131	131	131
Nat Biscuit	126	126	126	126
Nat C & S	80	80	80	80
Nat C & S pf	110	110⅛	110	110⅛
Nat Enamel	31	31	30	30
Nat Lead	65½	65½	65½	65½
N R R M 2d pf	9	9	9	9
Nevada Con	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
N Y Air Brake	137	140	137	137½
N Y C	104¾	104¾	103½	103⅞
N Y N H & H	77	77	75¼	75¼
N O T & L	68	68	68	68
N & W	121	121	120¼	120¼
North American	75	76¼	75	75
Northern Pac	117½	117½	116½	116½
Ont Silver	6½	8⅝	6½	7¾
O & W	31	31	31	31
Pacific Mail	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛
Pac T & T	44	44½	44	44½
Pennsylvania	59¾	60	59½	59½
P & E	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾
Phila Co	44½	44⅞	44¼	44¼
Pittsburgh Coal	35	36⅜	35½	35½
Pitts Coal Pf	108¾	108¾	108½	108½
Pressed Steel	66	66¼	65	65
Pub Serv Corp	116½	117	116½	117
Pullman Co	167½	167½	167	167
Quicksilver	4	4	3¾	3¾
Ray Con	25¾	25⅞	25½	25⅝
Reading	83	83¼	82	82
Republic I & S	53¾	55½	53½	53⅝
Repub I&S pf	110	110	110	110
Rock Island pf	⅞	⅞	¾	¾
Rumely ctf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Ry St Spring	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
Sea Air Line pf	40¾	41	40⅝	40⅞
Sears-Roebuck	182½	182½	179	179
Sloss-Sheffield	65	66¾	64⅝	65
Sloss-Shef pf	98½	99	98½	99
So Pacific	102⅜	102½	100⅞	100⅞
So P R Sugar	150	150	150	150
So Ry	24⅛	24¼	23⅞	24
So Ry pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
Stand Milling	84	84	84	84
StL & SF	5	5	5	5
St L S W	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
St L S W pf	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Studebaker	155¾	163⅝	155¾	159½
Tenn Copper	59	59	58	58
Texas Co	216¼	216½	212	212⅝
Texas Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Third Avenue	61¾	61¾	61½	61½
Union B & P	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞
Union Pacific	139¾	139⅞	138⅜	138½
Union Pac pf	82¾	83	82½	83
U Rys Inv	23	23	23	23
U Rys Inv pf	40	41½	40	40⅝
United Fruit	144¾	146¼	144¼	145
U S C I P	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
U S Express	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
U S Realty	42¼	42¼	42½	42½
U S Rubber	56¼	56½	55½	55⅝
U S Rub 1st pf	108½	108½	108⅛	108½
U S Steel	86⅞	88¼	86⅝	86¾
U S Steel pf	116¼	116⅜	116	116
Utah Copper	80⅞	81	79⅞	80
Va-Car Chem	47	47	47	47
Va-Car Chem pf	113½	113½	113½	113½
Va I C & C	64½	65	63½	63½
Wabash w i	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼
Wabash pf A w i	46¾	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜
Wabash pf B w i	29¾	29⅞	29¼	29¼
Wells Fargo	131⅞	131⅞	130	130
W Maryland	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
Western Union	88¼	88½	38	88⅛
Westinghouse	69¾	70⅛	69	69
W & L E 2d pf	6	6½	6	6½
Willys-Overl'nd	241½	246	240½	244⅜
Willys-Ovlnd pf	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
Wis Cent	40	40	40	40
Woolworth	117⅞	117⅞	115	115
Woolworth pf	124	124	124	124

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	20c	20c	20c
Bingham Mines	8	8	8
Boston Ely	40c	38c	38c
Boston Montana	70c	62c	67c
Butte London	40c	40c	40c
Calaveras	2¾	2¾	2¾
Calumet-Corbin	21c	15c	17c
Cash Boy	9c	8c	9c
Champion	68c	51c	59c
Chief	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Consol Arizona	1⅝	1⅜	1 7/16
Davis Daly	1¾	1 11/16	1 11/16
Eagle Bluebell	1⅝	1⅜	1 7/16
Ely Witch	12c	10c	12c
First National Copper	5¾	5½	5⅝
Fortuna	1¾	1½	1¾
Goldfield Con	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16
Goldfield Oro	9c	8c	9c
Gold Lake	93c	88c	91c
Hercules	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Humboldt	28c	18c	18c
Iron Blossom	99c	99c	99c
Maxim Munitions	14	13	13⅞
Majestic	1⅜	1¼	1¼
McKinley	60c	60c	60c
New Era	67c	61c	67c
Mexican Metals	37c	35c	37c
Mother Lode	30c	30c	30c
New Era	65c	61c	65c
Ohio Copper	26c	26c	26c
Rex Cons	33c	33c	33c
Submarine Signal	23	20½	22½
Success	65c	65c	65c
Temiskaming	65c	60c	65c
Truro Steel	16	15⅝	15¾
United Verde Ex	5 1/16	4 15/16	5 1/16
Utah Metals	10½	9⅝	10⅜
Venture	2⅝	2	2½
Virginia Ry	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
Zinc	3⅝	3½	3½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—American Railways 30, Baldwin Locomotive 116½, Cambria Steel 76¾, Electric Storage Battery 70, General Asphalt pfd trc 73⅜, Lehigh Navigation 78⅞, Lehigh Valley 82¾, Philadelphia Company 43½, Philadelphia Company cum pfd 42⅞, Philadelphia Electric 28⅛, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 19, Philadelphia Traction 79¼, Union Traction 45⅞, United Gas Improvement 88¾.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP EARNINGS

Calvin Austin, receiver of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, reports a net deficit for the system for October amounting to $10,761, compared with $35,527 for the corresponding month of 1914, a decrease of $24,765. For 10 months net income was $160,425, compared with deficit of $110,391 for corresponding period of 1914.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Copper, spot £77 5s., off 15s.; futures £77 15s., off 15s.; electrolytic £98, unchanged. Lead £27 15s., off 10s. Spelter £87, off £2. Tin, spot £165 15s., off 5s; futures £165, off 5s.; straits £170, off £1; sales, spot 50 tons, futures 150 tons.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	23⅞	24⅜	23¾	24
Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Allouez	56½	57	56	56
Am Ag Ch pf	100	100	100	100
Amoskeag	65	66	66	66
Amoskeag pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
Am Pneumatic	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Am Sugar	117	119	117	117½
Am Sugar pf	118½	118½	118	118½
Am Tel	128⅞	129¼	128¾	129
Am Woolen pf	98¼	93¼	98	98
Am Zinc	70¼	70¼	68⅜	68½
Anaconda	88½	88½	87½	87⅞
Ariz Com	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
Atl Gulf & W I	31	32¼	31	32¼
Atl Gulf pf	46½	46½	46½	46½
Bost Elevated	81	81¾	81	81½
Boston & Maine	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛
Bos-Providence	230	230	230	230
Butte Alex Scott	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Butte & Balak	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Butte & Sup	72¾	73¼	71¾	72
Calumet & Ariz	67¾	69¼	67½	69¼
Calu & Hecla	550	550	550	550
Chino	55	55⅜	54¾	54¾
Copper Range	58	58¼	57	57¼
East Boston	9	9¼	9	9
East Butte	16	16¼	16	16
Edison Elec	242½	242½	242½	242½
Fitchburg pf	73	73	72	72
Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
General Elec	176¾	176¾	176¾	176¾
Granby	80¾	81	80¼	80½
Greene-Can	44½	44⅞	44½	44¾
Hancock	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Helvetia	45c	45c	45c	45c
Indiana	5½	5½	5½	5½
Inspiration	45½	45½	45½	45½
Isl Creek Coal	47¼	49	47	49
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4 9/16	4⅝
Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Lake Copper	16	16	16	16
La Salle	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Mass	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
Mass Elec	7	7	7	7
Mass Elec pf	37	37	37	37
Mass Gas	85¾	86	85¾	85¾
Mass Gas pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Mergenthaler	170	170	170	170
Mohawk	87	87	86½	86½
Nevada Cons	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
New Arcadian	10½	10½	10	10
New Eng Tel	133	133	132	132
Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
North Butte	31¾	31¾	31	31
N Y N H & H	77¼	77¼	75½	75½
Old Colony Min	3	3	3	3
Old Dominion	58	58	58	58
Osceola	85	85	84½	84½
Pond Creek Coal	16⅜	16¾	16	16½
Pullman	167	167	167	167
Quincy	85⅛	85⅛	85	85
Ray Cons	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
Reece Button	16	16	16	16
Sante Fe	3½	3½	3½	3½
Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Shattuck & Ariz	35⅜	35½	35	35⅛
South Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Sou Utah M & S	25c	25c	25c	25c
St Mary's	59	59	59	59
Sup & Boston	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Swift & Co	126½	127½	126½	127
Tamarack	49½	49½	48	48
Torrington	35	35	34½	34½
Trinity	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
Uni Shoe Mac	53¼	53¼	51¼	51⅝
Uni Shoe M pf	29	29	29	29
United Fruit	145	146	144¼	145½
Uni Fruit rts w i	5¼	5½	5⅛	5½
U S Smelting	46½	47	46	46½
U S Smelting pf	48⅞	49	48¾	49
U S Steel	86⅞	88¼	86⅞	87
U S Steel pf	116⅛	116⅛	116	116⅛
Utah-Apex	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
Utah Cons	11½	12	11½	11¾
Utah Copper	80¾	80¾	79⅞	79⅞
Ventura	12⅞	13	12½	12⅝
West End	64	64	64	64
West End pf	84	84	84	84
Western Union	88½	88½	88¼	88½
W H McElwain	99	99	99	99
Winona	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
Wollaston	1⅜	1½	1¼	1½
Wolverine	58	58	58	58

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	107½	107⅛	107¼
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞
C B & Q jt 4s	98	98	98
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	97¼	97¼	97¼
Pond Creek 6s	94	94	94
Swift & Co 5s	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
Western Tel 5s	99½	99½	99½

RAILWAY EARNINGS

RUTLAND R. R. CO.

		Increase
October—		
Oper revenue	$346,019	$11,727
Net oper revenue	129,115	25,606
Oper income	112,255	25,843
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	2,964,523	*18,044
Net oper revenue	899,595	*234,092
Oper income	730,127	237,098

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

Fourth week November	$486,814	$59,949
Month November	1,524,492	75,114
From July 1	6,695,510	309,016

GREAT NORTHERN

Month of November	$8,725,675	$2,668,913
From July 1	37,594,043	1,909,647

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

October—		
Total rev	$6,093,005	$572,663
Net rev	1,208,629	130,162
From July 1—		
Total rev	22,258,258	*32,989
Net rev	4,190,820	*113,974

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

	1915	1914
October—		
Oper rev	$1,221,816	$1,018,505
Net revenue	559,443	252,942
Gross income	590,815	307,558
Net income	321,210	56,038
From July 1—		
Oper rev	3,954,771	3,779,976
Net revenue	1,408,219	847,553
Gross income	1,522,201	1,037,373
Net income	447,032	†24,478

*Decrease. †Deficit.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Limon, Port Limon, 32,500 stems bananas, 913 bxs grape fruit, 77 bxs oranges, 10 cts pineapples.

Str Kershaw, Norfolk, 360 bags peanuts.

Str H M Whitney, New York, 92 bxs grape fruit, 322 bxs oranges, 35 bags cocoanuts, 5 bxs raisins, 35 bxs figs, 140 bxs dates.

Str James S Whitney, New York, 80 bxs grape fruit, 10 bxs raisins, 41 bxs figs, 1000 bxs dates.

Boston Receipts

Apples 2146 bbls, 957 bxs, cranberries 244 bbls, Florida and Jamaica oranges 5323 bxs, grapefruit 1509 bxs, bananas 32,500 stems, cocoanuts 35 bgs, pineapples 10 cts, grapes 2535 bskts, 945 carriers, raisins 1340 bxs, figs 108 bxs, dates 1140 bxs, peanuts 360 bgs, potatoes, 22,458 bush, sweet potatoes 1695 bbls, onions 3046 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 6395 pkgs, last year 5480 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $6.25@6.85; special short patents, $7@7.25; spring clears in sacks, $5.10@5.50; winter patents, $6.10@6.75; winter clears, $5.50@5.85; winter straights $5.60@6.10; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.50@6.15.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $24@24.50; winter bran, $24.25@24.75; middlings, $24@29; mixed feed, $25.75@28.50; red dog, $31; linseed meal, $40.50; cotton seed meal, $38.39.

Corn—New ship, No. 3 yellow 80@80½c; spot No. 4, yellow, 79@79½c; old No. 2 yellow, 86c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 54c; No. 2 clipped white, 51½c; No. 3 clipped white, 51c; fancy 40 lbs, 50½@51c; fancy 38 lbs, 50@50½c; regular 38 lbs, 49½@50c; regular 36 lbs, 49@49½c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.10 per bbl; bolted meal, $4.05; bag meal, $1.54@1.56; cracked corn, $1.56@1.58; rolled oatmeal, $5.10; cut and ground, $5.61.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $26@26.50; No. 2 grade, $23@23.50; No. 3, $18@19; stock, $16@17.

Straw — Oat, $10@10.50; rye, $14@14.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $4@4.10; yellow eyes, $3.50@3.60; red kidneys, $5@5.25; Scotch green peas, $3; California small white, $4@4.10; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 5½@5¾c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra 31½@32c; western creamery extra, 30½@31c; western first, 28½@29½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 49@50c; eastern extra, 44@45c; western extra, 41@42c; western prime firsts, 36@37c; western firsts, 34@35c; storage extras, 24@25c; storage firsts, 23@24c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $3@5 box; Florida, $1.75@2.50; cassaba melons, $2@2.50 crt; grapes, bskts, 10@13c; grapefruit, $2@3 box; cranberries, $1.50@2.25 crt, $6@8.50 bbl; tangerines, $3@3.50 strap.

Onions—Natives, $1.15@1.25 bu; Connecticut valley, $1.25@2 per 100-lb bag; Spanish, per case, $3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, $1.85@1.95 bag; sweet, $2@2.50 bbl.

Apples—Pippins, $1.50@2.25; Snows, $3@4; Baldwins, $2@3; Hubbardstons, $2@2.75; Northern Spy, $2@3; Greenings, $2@2.75; western box apples, $1.50@2.25, bu box 75c@$1.75; pears, $1.50@3.50 per bu box; crabapples, $1.25@1.75 box.

Sugar—The American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries announce an advance of 15 points on all grades of sugar, quoting granulated and fine as a basis at 6.15c per pound in 100-bbl lots and 6.30c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers have advanced their prices, and they quote granulated and fine at 6.45c per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2175 tubs 3130 boxes 159,445 lbs butter, 772 boxes cheese, 3085 cs egs; 1914, 1301 tubs 20 boxes, 73,392 lbs butter, 283 bxs cheese, 5596 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 8089 packages butter, 2060 bxs cheese, 6845 cases eggs; 1914, 10,675 packages butter, 881 bxs cheese, 7793 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6—Egg market strong; candled 32½c, firsts 29c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6—Butter market firm; extras 33½c., extra firsts 32@33c., firsts 26@30c., packing stock 19@20c.; receipts 5895 pkgs. Egg market steady; firsts 29@30c., ordinary firsts 27@28c., refrigerator firsts 21c.; receipts 1922 cases.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec	12.50	12.57	12.50	12.52
Jan	12.65	12.68	12.59	12.60
March	12.95	12.95	12.87	12.90
May	13.12	13.16	13.08	13.11
July	13.20	13.26	13.17	13.19
Oct	12.77	12.79	12.75	12.75

Spots, 12.75, up .15.

LIVERPOOL, England—Spot cotton prices at 12:45 p. m. were: American middling fair 8.64d.; good middling 8.03d.; middling 7.66d.; low middling 7.18d.; good ordinary 6.78d.; ordinary 6.48d.

LOCOMOTIVES ORDERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Locomotive Company has received orders for six consolidation engines for Monongahela; six engines for Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; three engines for Detroit Terminal railroad, and one switching for Solva Process Company.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead offered 5.25; tin 37@37.50. Lead dull; tin weak.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am Smelt Sec 6s	114	114	114
Am T&T col 4s	91	90¾	91
Am T&T cv 4½s	107½	107⅜	107⅜
Anglo-French 5s	97⅞	97¾	97¾
Armour 4½s	93	92¾	92¾
Atch adj 4s	87	87	87
Atch gen 4s	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
Atch cv 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
Atch 5s	101½	101½	101½
B & O 4s	91⅝	91½	91⅝
B & O cv 4½s	97	96⅞	97
B R T 5s 1918	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Cent Leather 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Chili Cop Co 7s	136¼	135¾	136¼
C & O cv	88	87½	87¾
C & O 4½s	92	92	92
C B & Q 4s	98¼	98	98
C & Gt W 4s	74¼	74⅛	74¼
Erie gm lien	76¾	76	76¾
Erie cv A	73¼	73	73¼
Erie cv B	85¼	84⅞	85
Insp Copper cv	183	183	183
Int M Marine 4½s	94½	94½	94½
Int M Mar 4½s ctf	93⅝	93½	93⅝
Inter-Met 4½s	77½	77⅜	77⅜
I R T fd 5s	99½	99⅜	99½
L S & M S d 4s '28	94½	94½	94½
Lack Steel 5s 1923	98¼	98⅛	98¼
Lack Steel 5s 1950	93½	93½	93½
Mo Pac 5s 1917	88	88	88
Mo Pac 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
N Y Cent 3½s	83	82¾	82¾
N Y Cent 4½s	93½	93½	93½
N Y Cent d 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
N Y C 4s 1959	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
N Y C 4¼s 1960	102	102	102
N Y C 4½s 1963	106⅞	106½	106½
N Y C 4½s, 1965	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
N Y Ry 5s	53¾	53¼	53¾
NY NH & H 6s	115¼	115	115¼
Northern Pac 3s	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
Northern Pac 4s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
Penn gm ctf 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Pacific T & T 5s	100	99½	100
P S of N J 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
Ray Con 6s	129	129	129
Reading 4s	95¼	95⅛	95¼
R I fd 4s	67⅛	67	67
Rep I & S 5s	97	96⅞	97
R I 5s	47¾	47¾	47¾
So Pac cv 4s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
So Pac rf 4s	90¼	90⅛	90¼
So Pac cv 5s	106½	106⅜	106½
So Ry gen 4s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
St Paul cv 4½s	102	102	102
St Paul cv 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼
Tenn Cop cv 6s f pd	120½	120½	120½
Third Av adj 5s	79⅛	79	79⅛
U P cv 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
U P 1st 4s	97½	97½	97½
U S Rubber 6s	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
U S Steel 5s	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
Wabash 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
Western Union 5s	101½	101½	101½
Westinghouse cv 5s	105	105	105
West'house cv f pd	139	138½	139

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99¼	99½	99¼	....
coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	101¼	....	101¼	....
coupon	101¼	....	101¼	....
Registered 4s	109½	110¼	109¾	110¼
coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s '36	98	....	98	....
Panama 2s '38	98	....	98	....
Panama 3s '61	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101½	....

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.18	1.21⅝	1.15¼	1.16¾
May	1.19½	1.21⅝	1.17¼	1.17¾-
Corn—				
Dec	.68	.69 11/16	.67⅝	.67¼-
May	.71⅝	.73⅝	.71¼	.72¼
Oats—				
Dec	.43½	.44¾	.43	.43¼-
May	.46½	.46⅞-	.45¾	.45⅞-
Pork—				
Dec	...	16.95	16.90	16.90
Jan	18.05	18.95	18.05	18.57
May	18.15	18.95	18.05	18.60
Lard—				
Dec	...	....	....	9.60
Jan	9.52	9.90	9.52	9.85
May	9.87	10.20	9.85	10.15

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Another sharp advance was registered. Prices rallied more than three cents a bushel and there were new high levels made in all markets. Speculative demand broadened, it being evident that the declines were being utilized for fresh purchases. The early reaction was moderate. There was hedge selling and a fair amount of speculative profit-taking. Bears were timid, however, apprehending a continuance of the speculative buying wave.

Receipts were liberal and hedge selling was of larger volume but these factors were without influence. The report that another Italian boat had been requisitioned tended to emphasize the difficulty of the export situation. Demand from foreigners today was fair although the inquiry from abroad was based on a lower market here rather than on a higher list. Favorable harvesting conditions are reported in the Argentine, but high freight rates in that country make the Argentina wheat comparatively dear.

Corn—Easy during the early trade. Heavy selling for country and also profit taking by commission houses. Weather conditions much better than expected. Fair rally was scored, however, in response to the sharp upturn in the wheat, higher foreign markets and prospects of unsettled weather.

Oats—Irregular hedge selling and commission house pressure were noted early but subsequently the market improved with the rallies in other grains. Country movement is still disappointingly light.

LONDON MARKET TONE STEADIER ON WAR NEWS

Business in Securities on Stock Exchange Still Light—Rules Adopted to Prevent Members Sharing Commissions

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — Stock markets steady but featureless at the close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England — Although there was no improvement in business in securities on stock exchange today the tone of the markets was steadier on better reports from the British army in Mesopotamia.

The stock exchange committee has formulated further rules to prevent members of the exchange from sharing commissions with outside dealers operating below minimum prices.

The foreign department presented a checkered appearance. Chinese descriptions were heavy on the news from Shanghai telling of outbreaks by bands of rebels. Selling by Paris caused Spanish issues to droop again.

The American group was the most cheerful, following the rise at New York, but it lacked vigor. Support was furnished to Canadian Pacifics. The gilt-edged section was easier, notwithstanding monetary slackness.

Home railway shares were firmer in spots, but South American rails were irregular.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols money	58¼	..
British 4½s	97½	..
Atchison	107¼	⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	93⅞	⅝
Canadian Pacific	183	½
Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	1
Chicago Great Western	15	½
St. Paul	94¾	1
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	..
Erie	44	½
do 1st pf	57¾	1⅛
Illinois Central	108¼	½
Louisville & Nashville	129	1
Kansas & Texas	8¼	*1
New York Central	103⅜	¾
Norfolk & Western	120¼	¾
Ontario & Western	31	¼
Pennsylvania	59¼	¼
Reading	83	¼
Southern Railway	23¾	¼
Southern Pacific	101¾	⅜
Union Pacific	138⅜	⅝
United States Steel	86¼	⅝

*Advance.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A sharp decline amounting to 1 cent a gallon was reported to have taken place in turpentine in the South, says the New York Commercial. A sympathetic decline to 56½@57 cents a gallon was noted in the local market yesterday.

Rosins—Prices in the South were steady at the close. No change was noted in the local market, common to good strained varieties being quoted at $6@6.10 a barrel.

These quotations are for graded rosins per barrel ex-yard New York: Graded B $6, D $6, E $6.05, F $6.15, G $6.15, H $6.15, I $6.20, K $6.45, M $6.75, N $7.15, WG $7.40, WW $7.80.

Tar and Pitch—These products were in fair demand from the trade. Kiln burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of $6@6.50 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at $3.75@4.25 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering $3.75@4.25 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Monday's market. Spirits firm at 54c. Sales 74, receipts 238, export 6, stock 14,767. Rosins firm. Sales 2226, receipts 1365, exports 1088, stock 71,933. Prices WW $7@7.15, WG 6.90, N $6.65, M $6.25@6.45, K $6.15, I $5.80, H $5.75, G $5.75, F $5.75, E $5.75, D $5.70, B $5.70.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market irregular: San Toy 17@18; Marsh 31@33; Rex Cons 34@37; Mother Lode 32@34; Success 61@63; Caledonia 80@85; Booth 39@42; Goldfield Cons 1 3-16@1¼; Emma 18@20; Montana Cons ¾@1; McKinley 64@67; Magma 15@15¼; Carbon Steel 75@85; Maxim 13¼@13½; Sub Boat 45⅞@46¼; Canada Copper 2⅛@2 3-16; Kelly Tire 300@303; Triangle 5½@5¾; Braden 16@16⅛; Nipissing 7½@7¾; Int Marine 16⅝@16¾; do pfd 64@65; Car Car & Fdy 95@99; do pfd 110@113; American Zinc 69@70; Victoria Oil 3@3¼; Lake Boat 15¼@16; Chandler Motors 85¾@86¼; Saxon 70@70⅝; Houston Oil 23@23⅛; Kennecott 53¼@53½; Midvale 75⅜@75¾; Kathodion Bronze 18½@19.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Standard Oil stocks opened strong, at advances of one to three points in the higher priced issues: Prairie Pipe 228@230, compared with previous close of 226@228; Standard Oil of Indiana 506, compared with 503, previous closing bid; Standard Oil of New Jersey 506, bid; compared with 503; Anglo-American 18@18½; Pierce Oil 17½@17¾; Interborough Metropolitan 13⅜@13¾.

ANCO SHIPPING INVESTMENTS

are paying dividends quarterly. Shares are being sold to acquire additional vessels. Par value $10 each; no bonded debt; no preferred stock.

Full particulars Folder B. 7
AMERICAN NAVIGATION CO.
16 Beaver Street, New York

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

CHIEF SHOE MANUFACTURING POINTS ARE BUSY PLACES

Activity Seems to Have Actually Reached Capacity Limits—Orders Involving Early Shipments Declined and New Accounts Refused—Prices Strong

Lynn and Haverhill, Mass., give unmistakable confirmation to the rosy reports which have been circulated regarding the busy condition of the shoe factories making ladies' footwear. The activity at these great industrial points seems to have actually reached capacity limits.

Manufacturers report orders calling for early shipments declined, and new accounts courteously refused.

Styles are attractive and artistic, but in some cases appear too delicate for practical purposes.

The high boot is higher and more adorned than ever before. Two and often three colors are used, sometimes of a combination which might well tax the ablest stitcher. One with a crimped front, the inside quarter and button fly being of one piece, caps the climax in up-to-date shoemaking.

Expense is not considered in the fine or medium grades. Gold finished slippers are among the many other styles.

Consumers buy styles approaching the ridiculous, and no market dares defy the demand, so much money is spent where nothing is gained. The end of this condition is watched for with more or less anxiety.

Prices hold strong and continue to climb, varying according to the kind of stock used. This price rise is not wholly confined to high grades, for shoes cut from cabretta kid have advanced 10 cents a pair lately and cheap tan-color goat skins cannot be bought. Goods are wanted, and buyers will subordinate many things to get merchandise, which stands sold before received. Price is a small factor.

The sale of footwear is so generally brisk that specializing is needless. It is said, however, that the superfine grades are having no more activity than usual, and what change of price there may be is of no particular consequence, As the values decrease into the medium and lower prices then the advance becomes more noticeable, in some cases changing the standard long established.

Regarding men's heavy shoes, ranging from $1.40 to $5, factory prices, the demand is beyond all precedent. New buyers find no little difficulty in placing their business with representative manufacturers, some of whom are booking orders from their regular clientele with caution. Tan elk shoes are moving well, black falling far behind. The occasional return to use of an almost forgotten stock, as instanced in the demand for box calf, is a feature at present. This worthy upper leather is most used in the better grades and may reach the lower priced lines before it is again abandoned.

Factories making ladies' footwear are busy. The most activity is found in the ordinary grades. Those who believe that oddities and fancy patterns are unpopular are apparently mistaken. Prices are no longer staple, they are individual not trade wide, and the cheaper the grade the greater is the advance.

Manufacturers of misses' and children's shoes are so well provided with orders for goods of moderate to low grades that new business is difficult to locate. There are some places in the top lines which remain vacant, but the big selling shoes are ordered ahead, with early spring business yet to start in earnest.

The trading in hides amounted to less than 1500, which is not at all in accord with the big business in the shoe trade, not to mention the large army order which has found placement in about a half dozen factories.

Furthermore, prices are still weak. Cows of September to November slaughter are going at 22½c. There is no activity to the market generally. Tanners act their part well and cause sellers to solicit.

The result of this is a growing accumulation, not exactly burdensome as yet, but contrasting enough with the late past to attract attention. The tanners seem to be in the most unfavorable position, as usual. They are between a supplying and a distributing market with the packers on one side and the leather buyers on the other. In addition they face high prices for tanning material.

Therefore, hide buyers are operating closer to their wants than ever and show little interest in offers which are not tempting.

It hardly seems possible in view of the large consumption of leather now going on, that the reported mediocre hide trading will last long, but none appear desirous of extending buying even though the hum of activity is plainly heard on every hand.

Some claim that the future is not to be considered, the present offering enough for reflection, for as matters stand now the hide supply is sufficient, although the domestic business is especially good, and foreign demands keep coming in. Just now it does not look as though hide dealers will be able to bull the market, in fact, it may be a successful move on their part if they can keep it where it now is.

Conditions in the sole leather market are active and strong. Hemlock sole is going abroad in lots of fair size when ship space can be secured. Foreign buyers have been here the past week and sales were made for civilian as well as army use. The domestic trade continues good, and although prices have not advanced, the trend is upward.

Union sole leather is in good demand, with the light weights well sold out. Prices above 50 cents are reported, but such sales are rare, and refer to a special lot and tannage. The prices for regular tannery run as the week closed were, heavy-weights 47 to 50 cents, light 48 to 51 cents.

Oak sole moves slowly, shoe factory buyers shy at the price and use a substitute. Stocks are never large in this market, and with "bends" at around 58 cents, the local trade is liable to further curtail its use.

Calf skin dealers report the demand well in excess of the supply. The call for mat calf is very good and the orders for white are beyond the possibility of early shipments, The situation is not promising for satisfactory deliveries.

The same is true about side upper leather; the local merchants are in the market often. Chrome stock is selling well, also kangaroo, satin and black splints. Under such circumstances prices are easily maintained.

This also applies to patent leather. Calf, sides and patent kid sell freely. The fact that shiny shoes are still in much favor is encouraging to the japanners, which, added to a brisk foreign trade gives to the future an aspect of satisfaction fairly out of the ordinary.

Glazed kid is extremely active. The conditions are getting serious, as many grades are not to be had. The obligation to deliver certain kid shoe orders has occasioned some peculiar deals, which are not true indications of the status of the kid market. Low price stock is out of the question, and the substitution of cabretta has caused a demand which also makes that stock scarce. Kid dealers reflect much satisfaction and report business good, but stocks are inadequate to promptly meet the demand.

HEAVY TRAFFIC ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois Central's November earnings show 6 per cent to 7 per cent increase. All sorts of traffic have come forward satisfactorily, with no particular feature. Heavy commodities, including lumber, show about the same relative improvement as merchandise and miscellaneous freight. Operating conditions have been excellent, except for a slight car squeeze in spots, so the ratio of net to gross is well maintained.

There is neither shortage nor surplus of cars but some of the company's neighbors, especially in the East, are very dilatory about returning equipment, with the result that total number of cars on Illinois Central today is only 88 per cent of number of cars it owns. Other western railroads have same experience in lesser degree because Illinois Central originates so much of its traffic, being only large north and south system.

Indications point to cotinuance of high pressure although tonnage peak may have been passed. There has been no congestion at New Orleans yet, as there has been at Galveston, but if eastern blockade gets worse all gulf ports must feel it. Illinois Central officials are told that 50,000 loaded cars are held up at seaboard for lack of ocean shipping space.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company has applied to the New York stock exchange to list $7,500,000 capital stock.

President Wood of the American Woolen Company denies report that he is interested in a Brooklyn dye concern or any other dye company.

London special says that Tattersall's analysis of the cotton spinning companies for the year ended with November, on the basis of 66 companies with a share capital of £2,326,969,000, and loan capital of £906,185,000, shows a total profit, after paying interest on loans and allowing for depreciation of plants, of only £5,509,000.

London Times says that British government has no intention of raising a fresh war loan until new year is well advanced. It is not expected that any new taxation will be imposed during present financial year. Conferences are still being held concerning mobilization of American securities. Treasury has decided to adopt a plan of borrowing, with option, in certain cases, of buying.

Negotiations are pending, it is reported in banking circles, between interests in the American Exchange National Bank, New York, and the Pacific Bank with a view to ultimate absorption of the latter by former institution. If negotiations are carried to successful termination Pacific Bank will probably apply for nationalization and with its branches enter federal reserve system with object of merging with American Exchange.

SHARON STEEL HOOP

SHARON, Pa.—It is reported that Sharon Steel Hoop Company in addition to declaring usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent Dec. 17 will also cut a melon and declare a stock dividend of 25 per cent. Officials refused to confirm or deny the report. The plant is working at its greatest capacity and has orders enough on the books to operate for months.

PENNSYLVANIA'S AND CENTRAL'S GROSS INCOME

According to Showing for October Former System's Earnings Are Catching Up With Latter's Gains

NEW YORK, N. Y.—October earnings of New York Central and Pennsylvania systems entire show a tendency on the part of the Pennsylvania to overhaul New York Central in the matter of gains in gross, although Vanderbuilt system still shows the greater ratio of gain over last year.

Same thing is true of net earnings, the Central group of roads showing an increase of 60 per cent in aggregate net, with the Pennsylvania little behind at 54 per cent. On the 10 months of the year, however, the ratio decidedly favors the Central.

Changes in gross and net on both systems for each month of the year, in comparison with the corresponding month of 1914, are:

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

		Increase	%
Gross earnings—			
October	$29,247,568	$4,541,574	18.3
September	28,115,286	2,642,811	13.7
August	26,811,837	1,307,348	5.1
July	25,262,355	1,398,287	5.8
June	25,157,492	1,430,432	6.0
May	23,802,160	1,471,885	6.6
April	23,144,770	874,780	3.9
March	22,534,879	*1,273,830	5.3
February	19,687,608	266,546	1.3
January	21,211,208	*325,859	1.5
10 months	245,074,882	12,433,652	5.3
Net after taxes—			
Gross earnings—			
October	10,432,674	3,933,766	60.6
September	10,100,247	2,975,194	41.7
August	8,219,981	1,753,108	24.4
July	7,743,815	2,200,879	35.4
June	8,060,206	2,576,331	46.9
May	6,238,372	2,626,906	72.7
April	6,008,577	2,590,014	75.7
March	4,579,780	386,845	9.2
February	2,462,898	1,707,687	226.0
January	3,805,251	1,524,157	98.2
10 months	67,633,867	22,123,862	48.6

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

Gross earnings—			
October	36,204,904	5,248,191	16.9
September	35,470,600	2,883,615	8.8
August	34,769,896	966,078	2.8
July	33,197,016	1,132,382	3.5
June	31,609,838	631,342	2.0
May	29,521,161	52,879	0.2
April	28,273,745	*340,738	1.2
March	27,132,092	*2,479,222	8.3
February	23,419,429	*920,978	3.7
January	24,823,445	*2,795,785	10.1
10 months	304,422,134	4,367,762	1.45
Net after taxes—			
October	10,205,341	3,583,864	54.1
September	11,244,214	2,703,544	31.6
August	10,857,387	1,245,729	12.0
July	9,797,177	1,905,036	24.1
June	8,456,564	1,041,540	14.0
May	6,765,911	777,983	12.0
April	5,961,214	478,933	9.2
March	4,128,884	*123,098	2.8
February	1,826,859	983,338	116.5
January	1,909,785	*1,057,256	35.6
10 months	70,852,056	11,538,884	19.4

*Decrease.

Improvement in merchandise traffic, including movement of war munitions, from the middle West, began before the rise in output of the Pittsburgh steel district, accounting for the earlier and greater gains in gross earnings on the New York Central. In the matter of expenses, the consolidation of the Central and Lake Shore at the close of 1914, has been a great advantage.

SOUTH AMERICAN BRANCH CHANGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Buenos Aires branch of Chicago Association of Commerce has been taken over by American commercial attache in behalf of bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The branch was opened originally to advertise Illinois products and to establish direct trade relations for firms in the Chicago district. A special representative, using Buenos Aires office as his headquarters, traveled all over South America in the interests of the association.

However, in view of the fact that the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, of department of commerce, is now maintaining commercial attaches at Buenos Aires and three other South American cities, the association came to the conclusion that this pioneer service could be discontinued. The association feels that the attaches are in a position to carry on work established by it, and that interests of Chicago business men will be adequately looked after by these new representatives of department of commerce.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 7)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex.
Baltimore—H. A. Snelling of A. A. Brager; Adams.
Brooklyn—S. Gillman; U. S.
Chicago—R. A. Reynolds of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike.
Cleveland—F. J. Prashek of May Co.; Essex.
Havana—J. A. Veiga of Veiga & Co.; Lenox.
Leeds, Eng.—A. & A. Goldman; U. S.
Louisville—Mr. Honaker of Herman Strauss & Co.; U. S.
New York—E. Baff; U. S.
New York—Morris Levy; U. S.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krauss of Krauss Bros. U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—M. Portela; U. S.
St. John, N. B.—J. Weizel; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Ekaterenodar, Russia—L. Matalas of C. I. Fotiates; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

UNITED STATES STEEL DIVIDEND SIZE DISCUSSED

Contention Is That Declaration Will Not Establish Position of Issue as Earner

NEW YORK N. Y.—It is the argument in some quarters of Wall street that a dividend declaration on United States Steel will not make the distribution from the earnings of 1915 of sufficient importance to establish the status of the junior security as a revenue earner for its holders, but this contention is not agreed with in all quarters.

For the first three quarters of this year net eanings aggregated $79,118,508; net for the quarter to end with Dec. 31 are estimated at $50,000,000 in round numbers, making a total of $129,118,508 for the entire year of 1915.

If net earnings for the current quarter are $50,000,000 (they were $38,710,644 for the preceding three months), there will be a balance for the common at the close of 1915 of at least $30,000,000, which represents nearly 6 per cent on this issue.

A dividend of 1¼ per cent taken out of this will leave practically $23,000,000; the deficit in 1914, after payment of the preferred, was $16,971,984, so that there would be about $6,000,000 to the good.

This is not exactly the way to figure it out, but it is plain enough for all practical purposes. It means that at the end of this year United States Steel will be where the holders of the common stock can see daylight again. If they get their December dividend they will be out just one year's payments.

It is not of vital moment whether dividends on Steel common are resumed right away, but the figures on the business done in the last quarter of 1915 in the Steel Corporation are vital because they will show the progress made in the general business of the United States.

CRUDE RUBBER MARKET HOLDS ITS FIRM TONE

Prices Slightly Lower—Immediate Trend Uncertain—No Efforts to Corner Supplies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations for plantation grades of crude rubber are a little lower than last week, but the market is firm, nevertheless. Local authorities are uncertain as to what the trend will actually be within the next few weeks. They say it will depend largely upon the delay in getting ships around the Cape of Good Hope and the delay also in unloading them in London.

The war has brought about such a scarcity of freight handlers that often cargoes have laid outside for some weeks before they could be unloaded, and samples put in brokers' hands. Until this is done, the shipments are not counted in the stocks of rubber in the London market.

One authority says that it is absurd for a London paper to talk about American dealers and consumers endeavoring to corner the market for crude rubber. All that they are attempting to do, he added, is to supply their actual needs and lay by a reasonable amount besides, as a matter of precaution.

Before the recent flurry in the crude market began, dealers and consumers were substantial buyers of both plantation and Para grades. The prices were shooting up rapidly, but they withdrew from the market. Upon the substantial reaction that took place 10 days or so ago, they reappeared as moderate buyers.

The whole crude rubber situation is so uncertain that most consumers are inclined to add to their supply on every substantial reaction. They realize that, so long as the war continues, decidedly abnormal conditions will prevail in the country, and that it will be practically impossible to forecast the market for any length of time.

NEW HAVEN ROAD PLANS NEW YARDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New Haven railroad is to construct a freight terminal with a capacity of more than 1000 cars at some point on the Providence division for purpose of relieving traffic congestion between Boston and this city.

President Elliott, it is said, has viewed a number of possible sites within a few days. Land values prohibit location of the immense yards at any point north of Readville, it is declared. Plans call for sidings with a capacity of 50 cars each. Twenty sidings will be necessary for storage of 1000 cars. In addition yard mains will be necessary. There are to be tanks, turntables, fuel sheds and all the equipment necessary for the switching and making up of trains and for car storage.

GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER

CLEVELAND, O.—The earnings of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for the year ended Oct. 31 after all charges were approximately 5½ per cent on the common stock. The company's sales were $36,490,652, compared with $31,056,129 in the previous 12 months. Net income was $5,137,082. Current assets are $14,500,000 and its current liabilities $1,944,000.

STOCK DIVIDEND FOR CALIFORNIA STANDARD OIL

Present Indications Point to Early Declaration of 100 Per Cent—May Come First of Year—Improvement in Trade

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Present indications point to declaration of a stock dividend on Standard Oil of California much sooner than thought probable a few months ago. Certain oil interests now believe action will be taken about the first of the year, and that the company will distribute a 100 per cent stock dividend.

Present outstanding stock amounts to $50,000,000; authorized issue is $100,000,000. If the company declares a 100 per cent stock dividend, its outstanding capitalization will be slightly in excess of outstanding stock of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and will be the first of the former Standard Oil subsidiaries to reach that size.

Recent improvement in oil trade conditions has been so pronounced as to make the management disposed to favor the extra disbursement. That distribution was promised by the company in 1914, but its payment then was interfered with by unfavorable trade conditions.

That there has been a change for the better in the general business situation is obvious from the country-wide advances in price of oil, and more especially gasoline.

Standard Oil of California is profiting especially from the widespread demand for its lubricating oils. It was awarded the gold medal at the Panama-Pacific international exposition for that grade of oil and since then there has been a general buying of its products from all sections of the country. The company recently arranged for shipment of oil to the East via train, on account of the closing of the Panama canal. It was said an express train carrying about 750,000 gallons of oil will leave Richmond, Cal., where the company's big refinery is located, for New York every 24 hours until the Panama canal is reopened.

Standard Oil Company of California includes in its organization every line of the oil industry, production, refining, transportation, and marketing of oil, a feature which is not now typical of the various Standard Oil companies.

The company has been one of the most persistent operators for new oil production, spending vast sums. It is understood $14,000,000 was spent in exploration and development work before the company received any profit from that expenditure. In 1914 the company had a daily average production of close to 35,000 barrels.

The company has been just as generous with its expenditures on its refineries. The Point Richmond refinery near San Francisco was practically rebuilt during 1912 at a cost of about $10,000,000, and is one of the most up to date in the country. It covers 435 acres and employs about 2000 men. It has a refining capacity of 65,000 barrels of crude oil a day. There are 117 big stills and an acid plant manufacturing 170,000 pounds of sulphuric acid daily. The Point Richmond plant also includes a can factory with a capacity of 25,000 five gallon cans a day, cooperage works, machine shops, a ship yard and 360 miles of inter-connecting pipe lines.

The company's other refineries are at El Segundo, near Los Angeles, and Kern river refinery, near Bakersfield. Both were completed in 1913. Total capacity of the three refineries is close to 100,000 barrels a day, the company ranking second in capacity to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Standard Oil Co. of California operates about 1100 miles of pipe line, the main trunk lines extending through the San Joaquin valley from Midway to Point Richmond with a branch line to Coalinga. The combined capacity of the company's lines is more than 100,000 barrels a day.

The company operates 27 vessels of various descriptions, ranging in carrying capacity from 500 barrels to 60,000 barrels. Including the J. A. Moffett, the carrying capacity of the company's fleet is more than 435,000 barrels.

ACHIEVEMENT OF GENERAL MOTORS IN THE MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two years ago General Motors stock was selling around 30 and there was much talk about the company's financial difficulties which some persons considered insurmountable without the aid of a receivership. In the following spring the stock rose to 99 and a customer of a leading Broad street commission house took a trip to Europe on the profits he made by selling out in the eighties. After the outbreak of the war General Motors sold at 55 in the outside market. Monday the stock sold and closed at 530, up 37½ points on the day and 60 points higher than a week ago. Monday's closing price is really the equivalent of 580, counting in the $50 cash dividend recently paid.

At this level General Motors is only slightly under the high mark made by Bethlehem Steel. Incidentally there was no sale of Bethlehem Steel Monday and many observers are asserting that General Motors is to be the bellwether of the new bull speculation that some people profess to see coming, taking the place of the former stock in the public's eye.

RECENT HIGH AND LOW OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The table below gives the highest and lowest rates for demand sterling and mark checks in the weeks ending with the indicated dates since the beginning of September, when sterling had its sensational decline to $4.50, and the mark checks rate touched 80, the lowest level before the present decline.

In the first week of this period demand sterling had a recovery from $4.50 to $4.70½, or about the ruling quotation at present. The recovery was the sequel of intelligence that a commission was to be appointed to negotiate the Anglo-French loan. Subsequently a reaction set in to $4.61¼ on Oct. 29. Since then the course has been upward, principally owing to establishment of the British commercial credit.

Largely because of remittances for the third German government loan, marks advanced steadily from low of 80 on Sept. 1 until 84¼ was reached on Oct. 1. Thereafter the rate began to recede, and in the last week it recorded the new low of 78⅝. The decline is partly attributed to provision the government has had to make to meet its $10,000,000 issue of notes maturing Jan. 1:

Week ending	Sterling High	Sterling Low	Marks High	Marks Low
Dec. 3	4.71½	4.69½	80½	78⅝
Nov. 26	4.70¼	4.69	80½	80½
Nov. 19	4.70¼	4.65¼	81⅛	80⅝
Nov. 12	4.65⅝	4.64⅝	81½	81⅛
Nov. 5	4.65¼	4.61¼	81¾	81¼
Oct. 29	4.65¾	4.61¼	81¾	81⅝
Oct. 22	4.69½	4.64	82⅝	82
Oct. 15	4.69½	4.67⅝	82¾	82⅝
Oct. 8	4.72	4.69¾	84⅛	82⅝
Oct. 1	4.72⅝	4.70¾	84¼	83½
Sept. 24	4.71½	4.68½	83¾	83
Sept. 17	4.73	4.65	83¾	81¼
Sept. 10	4.69	4.62½	82½	81
Sept. 3	4.70½	4.50	81¼	80

ALLIS-CHALMERS UNPAID DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Up to declaration of dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31 next, there had accrued 4½ per cent on the stock; 5 per cent for 1913; 5 per cent for 1914; and 4½ per cent for first three quarters of this year. With payment of 1½ per cent on account of accrued dividends, there remains unpaid dividend of 13 per cent on Allis-Chalmers preferred. The preferred is cumulative at the rate of 5 per cent from Jan. 1, 1913, 6 per cent from 1915, and 7 per cent from 1917. There is authorized $16,550,000, of which $15,849,500 is outstanding and deposited in a voting trust until March 27, 1918.

DIVIDENDS

Appleton Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Dec. 6.

The Atchison railroad has declared usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1 as registered Dec. 10.

The Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 17.

El Paso Electric Company declared quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 7.

American Bank Note Company declared usual qnarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1, 1916, to stock of record Dec. 13, 1915.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company has declared regular dividends of 1½ per cent on its first preferred and of 1¾ on its second preferred stocks, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15.

Continental Can Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on its preferred and of 1¼ per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Duluth-Superior Traction Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15. The 1 per cent quarterly that has been paid on the common stock was omitted.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent has been declared by International Trust Company of Boston, payable Jan. 1, 1916, to stock of record Dec. 15, 1915. The directors also voted the usual semi-annual bonus to all employees of the company.

The directors of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Company have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $2.50 a share on the first and second preferred stocks, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 11. The dividends were due to be paid in November but at a meeting of the directors on Oct. 25 action was deferred.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of International Nickel Company approved recommendations of committee to reduce par value of common stock from $100 to $25 a share. No change will be made in par value of preferred.

PITTSBURGH RAILWAYS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Contracts for 190 steel trolley cars, to cost $1,100,000, have been awarded by Pittsburgh Railways Company.

OFFERING OF SEABOARD AIR LINE BONDS

Consolidated Mortgage Sixes Underwritten Some Time Ago to Come Upon the Market Soon — Extensions, Improvements

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An offering of Seaboard Air Line Railway first and consolidated mortgage 6 per cent bonds, it is expected, will shortly be made by the bankers who last summer underwrote approximately $20,750,000.

When these bonds were underwritten by a syndicate under the management of the Guaranty Trust Company and National City Bank, bond market conditions were far less favorable than at present. The bonds were purchased, and an approximate selling price determined upon at then prevailing low prices. The level of bond prices has since advanced nearly 10 points, but the price at which the bonds will soon be offered has not been changed from earlier basis. The price, it is believed, will be around par and interest.

The present issue of bonds is the outcome of a plan of readjustment of capital, and consolidation into one system of Seaboard Air Line Railway and Carolina, Atlantic & Western.

The bonds are to be secured by direct first mortgage on the 416 miles of road in Carolina, Atlantic & Western and also the Charleston terminals. They are to be further secured by pledge of $22,361,000 Seaboard refunding mortgage bonds representing a majority of this issue, which are a general lien on about 3000 miles of road prior to the $25,000,000 Seaboard Air Line adjustment mortgage bonds. Pledge of a portion of these refunding bonds is subject to existing pledge under notes maturing March 1, 1916, but as the company is assured of funds to pay off these notes when due, this lien will be satisfied. All further amounts of refunding bonds, whether issued or acquired, must be pledged under the first and consolidated mortgage.

Total mortgage debt of 3416 miles included in the new system, excluding adjustment mortgage bonds, will be at about $27,500 per mile, including present issue of bonds.

The new mortgage is expected to provide a flexible method of financing extensions and improvements. Seaboard, like many other roads, found itself dependent on a mortgage limited to 4 per cent and inadequate in many other respects. Mortgage securing the present issue contains modern provisions for issues of bonds in series which may vary in interest, redemption and maturity dates.

The present issue is dated Sept. 1, 1915, and matures Sept. 1, 1945, and is redeemable on any interest date at 107½ and interest, after 60 days' notice.

STANDING OF THE BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks, members of the clearing house, including the Old Colony Trust Company, are appended:

	Legal Dec. 4	Actual Dec. 4	Legal Nov. 27
Union	20.6%	32.3%	21.0%
Old Boston	18.5	29.3	22.7
Fourth-Atlantic	17.1	18.9	16.3
Merchants	17.0	30.5	17.2
Second	17.4	25.1	18.2
Shawmut	16.6	21.7	16.3
Webster & Atlas	17.3	17.8	19.1
Boylston	17.4	17.4	18.1
First	19.3	23.1	19.9
Security	20.8	26.9	21.6
Commercial	17.5	20.3	17.5
Old Colony Trust	16.6	20.3	15.9
Average	17.5	23.1	17.5

Average legal reserve is unchanged and average actual reserve is 2.1 per cent lowerthan a week ago. Three of the 12 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and two in actual reserve. No bank is below the 15 per cent requirement, compared with none below last week.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the previous year as follows:

Tuesday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$33,120,770	$22,147,702
Balanecs	1,830,764	1,581,689

United States subtreasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of $87,187.

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sales of the F. W. Woolworth Company for November amounted to $6,746,194, an increase of $931,740 and for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 sales were $63,795,736, a gain of $4,682,343.

The Second Largest Gas Company in New England

The Providence Gas Co. has no bonds or preferred stock. The dividend record of the Company is unique; since 1849 dividends have been at least 8% every year except from 1877 to 1880, when dividends of from 6% to 7½% were paid.

Stockholders have also received valuable Rights to subscribe to new stock at par, so that the average income on stock bought at present prices has been over 6%.

We offer stock at the market. Send for Circular 213.

BODELL & CO.
25 Congress St., Boston
Providence. Springfield.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

DARTMOUTH HAS BATTERY MEN AT BALL PRACTICE

Pitching Department Promises to Furnish Most Work for the New Coach—H. E. Wacker Most Promising Candidate

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth varsity baseball team is already making preparations for the coming season. The battery candidates have been called out and active work for the rest of the squad will start soon. Dartmouth is fortunate in having the immense baseball cage in the alumni gymnasium which is large enough for a regulation baseball diamond. In this cage, the battery men are having daily workouts. Coach Hazelton, the newly appointed baseball coach, hopes by calling out the pitchers early that some first-class college men can be developed. For the past few years Dartmouth has been weak in this department of the team.

Although the catching department has been weakened by the graduation of C. L. Wanamaker, who is now signed up with the New York Giants, it has a strong man in C. F. Murphy '17, the former Malden high school captain and catcher. In the pitching department, Dartmouth lost Parrot by graduation. The most promising material for this position is anything but strong. H. E. Wacker '17 will probably be eligible for the team this year. He pitched on his freshman team and showed that he was a fine pitcher, but for the last two years he has been ineligible on account of studies. E. T. Doyle '16 who made his letter last year has shown some good work already and it will be on him that probably most of the work will fall this spring. The other candidates for the battery are: Pitchers, C. N. Holmes '16, G. C. MacBride, W. L. Brumby and E. Ferguson of last year's freshman team; the catchers are: C. F. Murphy '17, C. M. Salmonson '17, A. O. Duhamel '17 and L. C. Poole '18.

OHIO STATE AND MICHIGAN PLAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau)

COLUMBUS, O.—Games are now on between Ohio State University and the University of Michigan on the chess board. The Ohio team, chosen at a recent meeting of the University Chess Club, are H. W. Schuer, R. W. Collins, E. E. Clayton, Raymond Miles and Jacob Bowers.

The match will be played according to the British chess code. The games will be suspended during vacations, and if not completed by the end of the school year will be turned over to a publication in New York city for adjudication. Each member of the team is assigned his opponent at Michigan. They send to each other their respective moves on postcards, playing five separate matches. Members of the team may receive aid from any member of the Chess Club, but from no other source.

HARVARD MEN OUT FOR SWIMMING

Fifty men responded to the first call for candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman swimming teams Monday afternoon and evening. As most of these were candidates for the varisity team more 1919 swimmers are needed. Freshmen are particularly wanted in the 50, 100 and 220 yard dashes, as well as the plunging and diving departments.

Regular practice begins today, the sprinters having the use of the tank from 3 to 5 o'clock and the plungers and divers from 5 to 5:30 o'clock. Next week the squad will be cut down to practically a minimum and the men then retained will receive instructions either individually or in small groups.

SYRACUSE EASILY WINS CONTEST 35-0

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The heavy Syracuse University football eleven easily defeated their lighter opponents, the Occidental College team, here Monday in the final football game of the season for the two teams. The score was 35 to 0. Only once was the Syracuse goal in danger. This was near the close of the last quarter when Occidental rushed the ball within two yards of the goal. The Syracuse line braced and punted out of danger. A 90-yard run by Left-half Slater of Syracuse in the last quarter was a feature.

WILLIAMS CLASS BASKETBALL

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—In the basketball series between the Williams College class fives Monday the seniors defeated the freshmen, 23 to 21, and the juniors defeated the sophomores, 27 to 8. If the juniors defeat the seniors tomorrow they will have secured their hold on the interclass championship.

CINCINNATI GETS MITCHELL

CINCINNATI, O.—President A. G. Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals has announced that the Denver club has accepted his offer for the release of Pitcher Clarence Mitchell to the Cincinnati club.

PENN OUTLOOK AT BASKETBALL NOT VERY GOOD

Ineligibility of Three of Last Year's Freshman Five Makes This Year's Squad Weaker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Coach Lon Jourdet of the University of Pennsylvania basketball team is working the Red and Blue candidates hard this week in an effort to get them into championship form for the opening game of the season Saturday evening, when Ursinus will be met in the home court.

The men have been practicing for a little over two weeks now but the outlook for a championship team does not appear to be over bright. With but two of last year's regulars as a nucleus he expected to get three first-class men from last year's freshman five. However, two of them, Welch and Grant, have been declared ineligible by the faculty committee, and the other, Burns, was unable to reenter college this year because of conditions.

Gordon Hardwick seems to be the best man to pair with Captain McNichol at guard, although Eble and Vanderbeck will make a good battle for the position. At center, Webb, substitute center two years ago, appears to have first call. There are two men in close competition to be Williamson's running mate at forward. They are McElnea, a substitute of last year, and Martin, a sophomore.

The schedule as announced by Manager Lansill calls for 17 games. Eight of these will be played at home. The schedule:

Dec. 11—Ursinus at Philadelphia; 18—Muhlenberg at Philadelphia; 30—Annapolis at Annapolis.

Jan. 8—Cornell at Philadelphia; 15—Princeton at Philadelphia; 18—Yale at New Haven; 22—Dartmouth at Philadelphia; 29—Swarthmore at Philadelphia.

Feb. 4—Dartmouth at Hanover; 5—Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn; 12—Columbia at New York; 19—Columbia at Philadelphia; 22—Princeton at Princeton; 26—Yale at Philadelphia.

March 3—Syracuse at Syracuse; 4—Rochester at Rochester; 6—Cornell at Ithaca.

SCHOOL OARSMEN MEET TOMORROW TO HEAR REPORT

A meeting of the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association will be held tomorrow afternoon in the fencing room of the Boston Athletic Association, at which a report will be heard on the progress of the committee elected to raise funds for new shells. It is believed by those who are close in touch with the organization that the meeting tomorrow will mean the saving of the association or the end of it, because of the poor conditions of the shells used by the boys last season.

Little is known of the progress of the committee which has been on the quest for funds, but unless a substantial amount has been secured, the organization cannot continue. It is believed that a considerable sum has been raised, and that more has been promised, but just how conditions stand it is impossible to state until after the report is heard at tomorrow's meeting.

Huntington school and Brookline high school are practically sure of having shells for their work this season. The faculty of the former school has promised the oarsmen a shell, while the town of Brookline has ordered a new boat, which is being built. If the necessary funds are not raised, and the organization fails, the schools having shells will apply for admission to the Schoolboy Rowing Association, which rows from the Union Boat Club.

HARVARD MEN TO HAVE EXTRA WORK

Coach W. F. Donovan of the Harvard track squad will be at the baseball cage every Tuesday and Friday afternoon to coach the hurdlers. Since the two best hurdlers on last year's team, M. P. Robinson '15, and P. M. Rice '15, have graduated, the team needs more men for this work, and new men, both for the varsity and freshman teams, are especially desired. Candidates who come out now, by learning the essentials, will gain fully a month on those who do not come out until next spring.

More men are also needed for the hammer throw, and continuing this week Coach E. H. Clark '96, will coach the hammer throwers every afternoon. The construction of the board track has begun, and it will be ready by the middle of next week. Practice before vacation will be voluntary only and the regular work in preparation for the various indoor winter meets will start after the holidays.

THIRTEEN TEAMS STILL TIED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirteen of the teams which are taking part in the six-day professional bicycle race here were tied at 10 o'clock this morning, having covered 744 miles 2 laps. This was 2 miles 3 laps behind the record.

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE

	1	2	3	Totals
Colonial	551	517	651	1719
Winthrop Y. C.	534	531	531	1596
Arlington B. C.	538	570	590	1707
Oxford	569	548	570	1687
Cottage Park Y. C.	549	527	520	1596
Dorchester	495	463	528	1486

COLGATE TO HAVE HOCKEY TEAM

HAMILTON, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of athletics at Colgate College that institution will support a hockey team this year.

OVER FIFTY MEN CANDIDATES FOR HOCKEY AT M. I. T.

Among the Leading Players Who Will Try for the Seven Is Elmer Wanamaker Who Was Substitute at Harvard

Over 50 candidates have answered the call for hockey men at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This far surpasses in numbers the support received in previous years. Capt. Clarence Cochrane is starting the training of the squad with road work which, with practice in the gymnasium later, will be held until the Arena opens. In spite of the fact that four men on the regular team last year have left, a strong aggregation is expected, as several preparatory and high school stars of last year's teams are among those out, as freshmen are eligible to compete on the varsity team.

The presence of Elmer Wanamaker of last year's Harvard team and an "H" man on the squad with Cochrane is a splendid nucleus around which the team will be built. Both Wanamaker and Cochrane are former Melrose high players and were together there in 1911 and 1912 when Melrose held the eastern preparatory school championship. J. B. Wodward on the forward line and A. S. Johnson at goal of last year's team are at the institute and will probably have little difficulty in holding regular positions on the team. In addition to these three men there are K. Y. Keeler, D. A. Tutein and K. B. Toye of the substitutes from which to draw.

As far as can be judged at this time, there are only three men who are reasonably sure of their positions for the year. Captain Cochrane will either play point or coverpoint, Johnson at goal and Wanamaker at rover. Capt. T. Fletcher of last year held down the latter position and was the best man by far on the forward line, although F. S. Coward developed toward the end of the season and played well. Coward is not in school this year so will be unavailable, although it is expected that he will be back next fall.

The schedule for the year is one of the hardest that the institute has undertaken for several years and includes practically all of the strong college teams that play at the Arena. In addition to the schedule as given below strenuous efforts are being made for a mid-year trip. West Point has already given Technology a date and if definite dates can be closed with Rensselaer at Troy, N. Y. and one at New Haven the trip will be undertaken.

Those reporting for the team are in part: O. A. Barnes, C. W. Bates, A. F. Benson, N. A. Bond, L. C. Colby, F. T. Coleman, W. B. Clark, L. B. DaLinda, A. D. Douglas, J. W. Gibson, C. Hyde, R. P. Hackett, M. D. Hathaway, D. F. Holden, N. Y. Keeler, W. J. Littlefield, R. L. Lowengard, W. P. Pinkney, H. F. Powers, A. W. Prescott, A. E. Page, D. McKechnie, J. T. Maguire, F. D. Ross, W. B. Snow, P. Thomas, D. A. Tutein, J. B. Woodward and W. A. Gray. The schedule:

Dec. 11—Winchester Hockey Club at Winchester; 18—Harvard at Arena; 22—Dartmouth at Arena; 31—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Arena.

Jan. 8—Dartmouth at Hanover; 15—Yale at New Haven; 19—Andover at Andover; 29—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield.

Feb. 9—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Arena; 11—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Arena; 12—Williams at Williamstown; 22—Exeter at Exeter

RESOLUTE HAULED OUT

BRISTOL, R. I. The cup racer Resolute was hauled out of the water again Monday at the Walker's cove yard of the Herreshoffs to be stored there for the winter. The craft will remain on the railway until a new shed is completed.

B. A. A. BIG ANNUAL INDOOR MEET TO BE HELD FEB. 5

Leading Colleges and Athletic Clubs Invited to Take Part—Special Events Are Arranged

Chairman G. B. Billings of the athletic committee of the Boston Athletic Association announces that the annual indoor invitation handicap meeting will be held in Mechanics hall, Saturday, Feb. 5. All of the leading colleges have been invited to compete in the team races which will be arranged among the following universities, colleges and clubs:

Harvard, New York A. C., Cornell, Dartmouth, Amherst, University of Maine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Worcester Polytechnical Institute, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Syracuse, Irish-American A. C., University of Vermont, Boston College, New Hampshire College, Yale, Boston Athletic Association, Colby, Williams, Bates, Tufts, Bowdoin, Columbia, Brookline Gymnasium Association, Rhode Island State, Providence A. C., Brown, University of Pennsylvania, Irish-American A. A., Millrose A. A.

The special events are: Three-mile run, special (scratch), must show record of 16 minutes; hunter mile (special invitation required for this event), 45 yards high hurdles (three flights, scratch); 40-yard dash (scratch).

Handicap events: 600-yard dash (30 yards limit); 1-mile run (75 yards limit); 1000-yard run (50 yards limit; putting 16-pound shot (four feet limit). Competitors must show that they have put the shot at least 40 feet in competition. High jump (three-inch limit). Competitors must show that they have jumped at least 5ft. 6in. in competition.

The games are open to all registered athletes. Registration fee will be 25 cents. Apply to J. F. Facey, secretary, N. E. A. A. A. U., 36 Prospect street, Cambridge. Entry fee 50 cents per man for each event, which must accompany all entries. Entries will close on Jan. 22, with G. B. Billings, chairman of the athletic committee, B. A. A., Exeter street, Boston.

HARVARD HOCKEY CANDIDATES OUT FOR FIRST DRILL

Two squads of 30 men each reported for the first Harvard hockey practice at the Hemenway gymnasium Monday afternoon. Practice consisted of instruction in goal shooting by Capt. J. E. P. Morgan '17 and P. H. Smart '14. J. I. Wylde '17, goal on last year's team, coached the goal guards. A new feature which added greatly to accuracy in shooting was the introduction of a wooden frame supporting a target with a red metal disk in the center. The disk rings when the puck strikes it and is so arranged as to let the puck go through. The shooting was accurate for the first practice of the year. A. R. Bancroft '17 took the men for a three mile run after practice.

Candidates for the freshman team will meet in the Smiths Hall common room tomorrow night, and Capt. J. E. P. Morgan, '17, and P. H. Smart, '14, who will coach the 1919 seven, will outline the work for the season. Practice for the freshmen will begin on Monday, and will consist of shooting drill at the Hemenway gymnasium and conditioning run until the December vacation, when the Stadium rinks will be constructed.

The competition for manager of the freshman hockey team will begin tomorrow. There are five positions to be filled, those of manager and assistant manager of the 1919 team, as well as the managerships of the three dormitory teams.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS

(Official)

	Games	In'gs p'ched	A.B. Op.	Opp. Hits	Opp. Rns	E.R.	Hit bats-man	B.B.	S.O.	W.P.	B'k	Aver. E.R. Pr G.
Wood, Boston	25	157⅓	555	120	32	26	1	44	63	3	0	1.49
Johnson, Washington	47	336⅔	1205	258	83	58	19	56	203	7	0	1.55
Shore, Boston	38	247	908	207	75	45	4	66	102	4	1	1.64
Harper, Washington	19	86⅓	297	66	26	17	1	40	54	5	0	1.77
Wolfgang, Chicago	17	53⅔	185	39	18	11	1	12	21	0	0	1.85
Scott, Chicago	48	296⅓	1077	256	98	67	5	78	120	4	2	2.03
Fisher, New York	30	247⅔	901	219	82	58	5	62	97	2	0	2.11
Foster, Boston	37	255⅓	914	217	83	60	10	86	82	5	1	2.12
Benz, Chicago	39	238⅓	865	223	78	56	3	43	81	4	2	2.12
Morton, Cleveland	34	240	867	189	75	57	2	60	134	6	2	2.14
Ayers, Washington	40	211⅓	762	175	66	52	7	38	96	0	0	2.21
Klepfer, Chicago-Cleveland	11	55⅔	213	58	29	14	0	16	16	1	0	2.27
Gallia, Washington	43	259⅔	940	220	90	66	4	64	130	6	0	2.29
Wellman, St. Louis	47	295⅔	1049	240	110	77	3	83	125	4	2	2.34
Leonard, Boston	32	183⅓	624	130	57	48	14	67	116	2	1	2.36
Koob, St. Louis	28	133⅔	468	119	50	35	10	50	37	6	0	2.36
Collamore, Cleveland	11	64⅓	221	52	22	17	0	22	15	2	0	2.38
Ruth, Boston	32	217⅔	783	166	80	59	6	85	112	9	1	2.44
Covaleskie, Detroit	50	312⅔	1132	253	123	85	26	87	150	5	0	2.45
Dauss, Detroit	46	309⅔	1112	261	115	86	11	115	152	8	0	2.50
Shaw, Washington	25	133	463	102	50	37	2	76	78	6	1	2.50
Faber, Chicago	50	290⅔	1102	264	118	85	11	99	182	4	0	2.56
Russell, Chicago	41	229⅓	865	215	90	66	6	47	90	2	0	2.60
Mays, Boston	38	131⅔	488	119	54	38	5	21	65	3	0	2.60
Oldham, Detroit	17	57⅔	214	52	22	18	4	17	17	1	1	2.81
Mitchell, Cleveland	36	236	872	210	103	74	2	84	149	5	1	2.82
Sisler, St. Louis	15	70	251	62	26	22	4	38	41	1	1	2.83
Hamilton, St. Louis	35	204	740	203	98	65	12	69	63	4	0	2.87
Pieh, New York	21	94	343	78	40	30	5	39	46	0	0	2.87
Caldwell, New York	36	305	1089	266	115	98	5	107	130	4	0	2.89
Cicotte, Chicago	39	223⅓	827	216	89	75	6	48	106	4	2	3.02
Boland, Detroit	45	202⅔	727	167	86	70	6	75	72	3	0	3.11
Cole, New York	10	51	183	41	27	18	3	22	19	2	0	3.17
Dubuc, Detroit	39	258	942	231	116	92	10	88	74	11	0	3.21
Boehling, Washington	40	229⅓	851	217	105	82	9	119	108	6	6	3.22
Loudermilk, St. L.-Detroit	45	250⅓	874	200	126	90	17	157	148	8	0	3.24
James, St. Louis-Detroit	45	237⅓	844	212	115	86	7	125	82	6	0	3.26
Brenton, Cleveland	11	51	195	60	31	19	2	20	18	0	0	3.35
Gregg, Boston	18	75	273	71	37	28	5	32	43	2	1	3.36
Harstad, Cleveland	32	82	308	81	45	31	1	35	35	1	0	3.40
Coumbe, Cleveland	30	114	419	123	63	44	3	37	37	4	0	3.47
Knowlson, Philadelphia	18	100⅔	362	99	53	39	6	60	24	4	1	3.49
Wyckoff, Philadelphia	43	276	967	238	139	108	5	165	157	14	1	3.52
Hagerman, Cleveland	29	151	563	156	86	59	6	77	69	5	2	3.52
Steen, Cleveland, Detroit	30	124⅔	485	134	65	49	3	37	50	4	0	3.54
Keating, New York	11	79⅓	290	66	41	32	3	45	37	4	0	3.63
Jones, Cleveland	48	145⅔	519	131	78	59	1	63	42	3	0	3.65
Shawkey, Phil.-New York	33	185⅔	690	181	95	76	3	73	87	3	0	3.68
Ferryman, St. Louis	24	50⅓	185	52	27	22	1	16	19	0	0	3.94
Warhop, New York	21	143⅓	530	164	74	63	12	52	34	1	0	3.95
Walker, Cleveland	25	131	467	122	73	58	7	65	57	6	1	3.98
W. Davis, Philadelphia	18	66⅔	238	65	53	30	6	59	18	6	0	4.05
Cavet, Detroit	17	71	277	83	39	32	2	22	26	2	1	4.06
Brown, New York	19	96⅔	345	95	49	44	5	47	34	1	0	4.10
Bush, Philadelphia	25	145⅔	520	137	86	67	4	89	89	10	0	4.14
Sheehan, Philadelphia	15	102	391	131	73	37	1	38	22	2	0	4.15
McHale, New York	13	78⅓	311	86	45	37	0	19	25	0	0	4.25
Collins, Boston	25	104⅔	387	101	62	50	1	31	43	1	0	4.30
Bressler, Philadelphia	32	178⅓	646	183	133	103	7	118	69	7	0	5.20
Crowell, Philadelphia	10	54⅓	192	56	53	33	5	47	15	4	0	5.46
Nabors, Philadelphia	10	54	191	58	45	33	5	35	18	1	0	5.50
Pennock, Phila-Boston	16	58	232	69	50	41	2	39	31	2	0	6.37

(Photo by International Film Service)

T. H. ENWRIGHT '18
Harvard varsity football team

SIDELINES

Princeton and Rutgers are credited with being the first American universities to take up football. They started in 1869.

Yale is credited with having won more football games than any other university in the United States. Her winning record is 345 against only 30 defeats and 19 tie games.

With President Butler of Columbia expressing satisfaction over the way football was handled at Columbia this fall, it would seem as if the gridiron game had returned to that university to stay.

Annapolis academy is said to be looking for a football game with Washington & Lee next fall. There are pretty sure to be a number of changes in the midshipmen's schedule as this year's one did not seem much suited to develop the squad.

Cornell could not be blamed if her football authorities refused to release Coach A. H. Sharpe in favor of Yale. The Ithacans have spent much money and time developing a winning system and they will want to have it run a while longer that it may become firmly established before a change in coach is made.

Despite the fact that Harvard will lose Captain Mahan, King and Watson from the varsity backfield next fall, the Crimson should have a strong one in 1916 with such players as W. F. Robinson, substitute quarterback this fall; E. L. Casey, the former Phillips Exeter star; T. H. Enwright, who would have made the varsity this fall had he been eligible; W. T. Boles of this year's varsity, and Captain Fowler and Bond of this year's freshman eleven. Enwright is a powerful player and is expected to show up strongly should he be up in his studies and eligible to play.

PICKUPS

How about Judge Landis' delayed decision? It looks as if the big leagues would hold their annual meetings before it is rendered.

F. Smith of Rochester and Montreal made a fine fielding record in left field in the International league this fall when he accepted 229 chances without an error.

It seems natural to see Joseph Wood of the Red Sox leading the American league pitchers again. Walter Johnson of Washington did by far the most work and takes second place.

There is little chance of Harvard, Yale and Princeton voting to give up baseball as an intercollegiate sport as did the faculty members of the Western Conference. The eastern universities will work out some way whereby it can be handled on a purely amateur basis.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS JOIN CORPS TROOPS

OTTAWA, Ont.—A cable has been received from Sir Max Aitken stating that the Princess Patricia regiment, reorganized and brought up to strength, has been absorbed into the "Corps Troops" commanded by General Mercer. The message states that this arrangement has proved to the general satisfaction of everyone.

LEAVING CANADA TO LIVE IN UNITED STATES

KINGSTON, Ont. — Immigration reports state that there is a noticeable increase in the number of people who are leaving Canada, at this point, going via Cape Vincent, to take up residence in the United States, says the Toronto Mail and Empire.

SQUASH TENNIS IS IN THE FOURTH ROUND OF PLAY

C. M. Bull, Jr., and A. J. Cordier, Low Handicap, Forced to Play Extra Games to Win

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play in the national handicap squash tennis tournament on the courts of the Yale University Club is in the fourth round and only eight of the original starters are now left to compete for the four places in the semi-final round. In the upper part of the draw A. W. Riley of the Princeton club meets J. G. Waldron of Heights Casino, while C. M. Bull, Jr., of Heights Casino, meets L. Platt of the Yale club. In the lower section F. A. Seller of the Montclair A. A. meets B. Poole of the Englewood Field Club, while A. J. Cordier of the Yale club meets J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., also of the Yale club.

The back mark men, A. W. Riley and Charles M. Bull, Jr., had a hard time Monday advancing through the third round. Both of these men were forced to play an extra game before winning and in each case the winners dropped the opening game.

Riley defeated J. D. Carter of the Columbia Club, at 9—15, 15—12, 15—8, and Bull defeated D. M. Blodgett of the Yale Club, at 9—15, 15—10, 15—11. The winners were handicapped at minus 8, while Carter had an advantage of 5 aces and 2 hands, and Blodgett 5 aces and 1 hand. The summary:

Third round—A. W. Riley, Princeton Club (minus 8), defeated J. D. Carter, Columbia Club (plus 5, 2 hands), 9—15, 15—12, 15—8; J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club (plus 5, 1 hand), defeated W. T. Mills, Montclair Athletic Club (scratch), 15—9, 8—15, 17—16; C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino (minus 8), defeated D. M. Blodgett, Yale Club (plus 5, 1 hand), 9—15 15—10, 15—11; L. Platt, Yale Club (plus 1 hand), defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club (minus 4), 6—15, 15—4, 15—9; F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club (plus 1 hand), defeated J. C. Appel, Heights Casino (plus 5, 1 hand), 15—2, 15—6; B. Poole, Englewood Field Club (plus 1 hand), defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club (minus 4), 15—0, 15—8; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club (minus 4), defeated R. S. Crocker, Greenwich Field Club, (plus 1 hand), 15—11, 15—5; J .C. Tomlinson, Jr., Yale Club (plus 5, 1 hand), defeated J. R. Cornerrl, Yale Club (plus 5, 1 hand), 13—16, 15—10, 15—3.

HAVERFORD WINS FROM HARVARD IN SOCCER CONTEST

Victors Now Tied With Yale for Second Place in the League Championship Race

STANDING OF THE SOCCER TEAMS

College	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts
Pennsylvania	4	1	0	8
Haverford	3	0	1	7
Yale	3	1	1	7
Columbia	3	3	0	6
Princeton	2	2	1	5
Cornell	1	4	1	3
Harvard	0	5	0	0

HAVERFORD, Pa.—The soccer eleven of Haverford College made another big gain in the championship race for the intercollegiate soccer title when they defeated Harvard, 2 to 1, Monday. The victory places Haverford in a tie for second place with Yale, and both of these teams are but a single point behind Pennsylvania.

Harvard made several powerful rushes into their opponents' territory in the second half, largely aided by the fine work of their wings. Cooke made good on a shot into left upper corner of the net after Wood had made an excellent pass into the center. The deciding score was recorded when Harvard was penalized for charging, and Crossman scored a penalty goal with a low grounder to the right of Emmons. The summary:

HAVERFORD	HARVARD
J. Shipley, g.	g., Emmons
W. Shipley, l.f.b.	r.f.b., Daly
Gardner, r.f.b.	l.f.b., Freedman
H. Buzby, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Hartwell
Steere, c.h.b.	c.h.b., Moffatt
Hallett, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Bean
G. Buzzby, o.l.	o.r., Wood
Cary, i.l.	i.r., Wood
W. Crossman, c.f.	c.f., Cooke
J. M. Crossman, i.r.	i.l., Rice
Stokes, o.r.	o.l., Weld

Goals, Cary, Cooke. Penalty goal, W. Crossman. Subs, Haverford, Thorpe for J. Crossman. Harvard, Robinson for Hartwell. Referee, Allen. Linesmen, L. E Clerco and Robinson.

SWIGERT WINS PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—The Tin Whistle tournament here Monday was a medal play, best selected 12 holes, 6 in each nine.

Prizes were presented by E. H. Taft and the club. R. A. Swigert, with 43, finished first, only one stroke ahead of T. A. Kelley and R. H. Hunt, who tied for second prize.

EVERETT CHEERS TEAM

About 1500 persons took part in a welcome to the Everett high school football eleven Monday evening on its return from Detroit, where it played a scoreless tie game with the Detroit central high last Saturday. The mayor and four former mayors took part in the celebration.

ARRANGE COLBY-W. P. I. MEET

WATERVILLE, Me.—Colby College has arranged, subject to faculty approval, a dual track meet between Colby and Worcester P. I., to be run off at Waterville, May 5. A Colby-Maine dual meet is also anticipated.

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NAMES DATES FOR WESTERN TEAMS IN BASKETBALL

Conference Is Looking Forward to Another Successful Season With University of Illinois a Prominent Candidate for Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the championship season opening Jan. 8 with two games, and closing March 13 when the University of Minnesota meets the University of Illinois at Urbana, followers of Western Conference basketball are already looking forward to a successful season during 1916. The University of Illinois won the title last winter and is sure to be a prominent candidate for the honors again this coming year. The full schedule, follows:

Jan. 8, Northwestern vs. Ohio State at Columbus, Wisconsin vs. Purdue at Lafayette; 10, Wisconsin vs. Iowa at Iowa City; 11, Illinois vs. Purdue at Urbana; 15, Iowa vs. Chicago at Chicago, Ohio State vs. Illinois at Urbana, Minesota vs. Wisconsin at Madison, Indiana vs. Purdue at Lafayette, Chicago vs. Iowa at Chicago; 18, Wisconsin vs. Northwestern at Madison; 21, Minnesota vs. Iowa at Minneapolis; 22, Northwestern vs. Chicago at Chicago, Wisconsin vs. Illinois at Urbana, Ohio State vs. Purdue at Columbus; 25, Ohio State vs. Northwestern at Evanston; 29, Chicago vs. Wisconsin at Chicago, Purdue vs. Northwestern at Evanston.

Feb. 5, Minnesota vs. Chicago at Minneapolis, Ohio State vs. Purdue at Lafayette; 9, Illinois vs. Chicago at Chicago; 12, Chicago vs. Iowa at Iowa City, Illinois vs. Northwestern at Urbana, Minnesota vs. Purdue at Lafayette, Indiana vs. Ohio State at Bloomington; 14, Minnesota vs. Indiana, at Bloomington; 16, Northwestern vs. Chicago at Evanston; 18, Purdue vs. Northwestern at Lafayette; 19, Ohio State vs. Chicago at Columbus, Indiana vs. Northwestern at Bloomington, Wisconsin vs. Illinois at Madison; 21, Illinois vs. Minnesota at Minneapolis; 22, Indiana vs. Ohio State at Columbus; 23, Iowa vs. Minnesota at Iowa City; 25, Purdue vs. Wisconsin at Madison; 26, Chicago vs. Illinois at Urbana, Purdue at Minneapolis; 28, Wisconsin vs. Iowa at Madison, Indiana vs. Northwestern at Evanston; 29, Illinois vs. Northwestern at Evanston, Indiana vs. Minnesota at Minneapolis.

March 3, Chicago vs. Ohio State at Chicago; 4, Illinois vs. Purdue at Lafayette, Wisconsin vs. Minnesota at Minneapolis; 6, Illinois vs. Ohio State at Columbus; 8, Wisconsin vs. Chicago at Madison; 11, Chicago vs. Minnesota at Chicago, Wisconsin vs. Northwestern at Evanston, Indiana vs. Purdue at Bloomington; 13, Minnesota vs. Illinois at Urbana.

HOCKEY LEAGUE LOOKS FOR FINE SERIES OF GAMES

Schedule Calls for Opening of the Season in Boston Jan. 6—Play Twenty Contests in All

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That this winter's Amateur Hockey League series will be one of the best this organization has ever had is today the opinion of those who have studied the schedule for 1916 as announced Monday evening.

Twenty games have been provided for with the season opening in Boston Jan. 6 when the Crescent Athletic Club meets the Harvard Club of Boston. This will be the first appearance of the Harvard Club in hockey competition and great things are expected of it as it will be coached by Alfred Winsor, Jr., who has successfully handled the Harvard varsity and Boston Athletic Association teams during the past years.

The season is scheduled to close in this city March 11, when the St. Nicholas Skating Club, holders of the championship, will meet the Boston A. A. The first game here will be on Jan. 11 between the St. Nicholas and the Hockey Club. The schedule:

Jan. 6—Crescent A. C. vs. Harvard Club at Boston; 11—Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas at New York; date to be fixed—Boston A. A. vs. Harvard Club at Boston; 15—Crescent A. C. vs. Boston A. A., at New York; 18—Hockey Club vs. Crescent A. C. at New York; 22—Hockey Club vs. Boston A. A. at Boston; 29—St. Nicholas vs. Harvard Club at New York.

Feb. 3—Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club at New York; 5—St. Nicholas vs. Boston A. A. at Boston; 12—Crescent A. C. vs. Harvard Club at New York; 15—St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club at New York; date to be fixed—Harvard Club vs. Boston A. A. at Boston; 19—Crescent A. C. vs. Boston A. A. at Boston; 22—Harvard vs. Hockey Club at Boston; 25—Crescent A. C. vs. St. Nicholas at New York; 29—Hockey Club vs. Boston A. A. at New York.

March 4—St. Nicholas vs. Harvard Club at Boston; 9—Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club at New York; 11—St. Nicholas vs. Boston A. A. at New York.

NEW YORK A. C. TO ELECT TONIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Members of the New York A. C. will vote tonight on the election of a nominating committee, which will be entrusted with the selection of a regular ticket for the annual club election that will take place on Jan. 11. That a contest is on is indicated by the fact that two distinct tickets are in the field for the nominating committee.

CROWE ASSISTANT YALE COACH

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale has announced an innovation in the appointment of A. C. Crowe of Winnipeg as assistant hockey coach.

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THE DOOM OF HUMAN WILL POWER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is one real power and the will expressed by that power is the only legitimate and genuine will. Neither human power nor human will is real, but God's power and His will are absolute and true. How much experience is needed to teach the individual to subject the human will to the divine and permit the law of God to rule and regulate! The very best of humans are constantly being deceived into believing that their will must prevail, either for their own good or for the good of others. The more conscientious such people are, while laboring under this delusion, the more harmful to themselves or to any cause with which they become associated. Unless executive power and the talent of helping others to work together harmoniously, is governed by God, and hence is unselfish, to what monstrous perversion this very faculty can be turned! People who pride themselves on their human will power are simply translating into terms of mortal mind the boast of the so-called strong man that physical force is power, and that might makes right. From this belief in the power of the human mind to work out the ends of righteousness, irrespective of the demands of God, it is but a short step to the cultivation of various forms of tyranny and oppression dependent upon mental suggestion. One human act of injustice leads to another and presently the whole odious practice begins to bristle with lies until the perpetrator who started seemingly with the best of intentions ends by willing evil. This last condition of thought brings its own doom. The habitual use of human will power degenerates into the belief that evil is power and that animal magnetism or hypnotism is not only legitimate but useful. Of this Mrs. Eddy has said in Science and Health (p. 101): "The author's own observations of the workings of animal magnetism convince her that it is not a remedial agent, and that its effects upon those who practise it, and upon their subjects who do not resist it, lead to moral and to physical death." Also on page 103: "The malicious form of hypnotism ultimates in moral idiocy." This, then, is the doom of that which may seem to begin so harmlessly, that unless it is checked by submission to the divine will, it produces a condition in which the victim can no longer distinguish between good and evil. The final cure for moral idiocy lies along a path of great humiliation. The necessary awakening is tragic and the repentance must be radical.

The warning given by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science is especially needed because the so-called strength of human will is generally praised. Strength is a quality that deserves admiration when it is put to the service of good; the strong human will, governed by the divine, partakes of the characteristics of moral courage. But to worship strength as such, irrespective of the use to which it is put, means to subject oneself to the danger of being used for evil purposes, and that by unscrupulous and ruthless tyrants.

The way of escape is Christian and scientific. Every individual searching for spirituality, is obliged to meet this test and learn the distinction between the human will and the divine. The example of the great Master is conclusive. At the very outset of his redemptive mission he met and mastered this temptation to believe in the efficacy of human will power. In the wilderness of isolation and friendlessness the mental suggestion came to him to try to save the world by human will power, by the carnal or fleshly mind, and he there and then uncovered the suggestion as evil and so definitely rejected it. The natural tendency of humanity to outline its desires contributes its quota to make the suggestion plausibly good. At every moment in working out some project or establishing some movement, there should be the willingness to declare and realize "not my will, but thine, be done." And herein lies the road to safety. The ordinary methods of procedure followed by mortals are generally known. It is a simple matter to predict what line of action will be followed by a human being under given conditions who is governed solely by human will power. Detectives, in tracing criminals, rely upon such knowledge and can generally predict the movement of such people with considerable accuracy. The same is true in a measure of all people who act strictly in a routine, or are rendered conservative through fear. It is a comparatively simple matter to foresee what they are likely to do under certain circumstances. Fear is an evil regulator that betrays its victim by keeping a finger pointed at him. But no human being can predict how the spiritually minded will act in obedience to God. No one can foresee the path taken by him who is purging himself of self-will, self-indulgence, fear, mental suggestion of various degrees, envy, jealousy, malice, etc. That path will approximate the narrow way, and the carnal mind cannot find that way because it does not even know of its existence. Nothing that maketh a lie can trace the goings and comings of him who obeys "the still small voice" and the command, "This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left." Herein alone is security from the prying perversion of mortal mind, namely, to remain where it cannot follow, for it does not know the way.

Self-will finally betrays its impotence by boasting itself above the divine will. Its very successes predispose it to blindness. Its aggressive methods force those human beings who desire to be guided by God's will to protect themselves and teaches them how to escape the grasp of evil. Self-will, having set its surroundings on edge, and produced an inevitable reaction against itself, ends by collapsing, and leaving its victims cured of the belief that there is any real power beside God. While human will power is in the act of working out its aggressive designs, it displays the pretense of initiative. It seems to be a creator and to be based on Principle. It would startle mankind into submission by its surprises and by its quick touch. But its seeming ingenuity only hurries it into the abyss. The more mind evil seems to manifest, the nearer it is to its destruction. The cleverer it believes itself to be, the more certain is the final uncovering of its lack of understanding. In the reality of being an evil mind has no existence at all. Therefore it cannot be said to think, to exercise reason or sagacity. It does not write real history, but only sets down its own failures to act, as a timely warning for mankind.

On the other hand to be able to surrender day by day and hour by hour some of this human will power in order to let God guide, enables a human being to become an historic personage. He is learning to act on the side of reality, to be a participant in the actuality of Life. Joy and spiritual satisfaction become his portion, self is being put down and the real man is being exalted in his thought. He can repeat from his heart the Psalmist's gentle yet triumphant appeal to the divine will, "Lead me in the way everlasting," and await with calmness the verdict of God and man.

(Photograph specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

Holling Hall, Near Ilkley, Ancient Home of the Heber Family

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Holling Hall in Wharfedale was the family seat of the Maude family, later passing into the possession of the Heber family. It was in this fine old manor house that young Reginald Heber visited his kinsfolk, and his gentle memory still lingers around the wild moorland Ghyll, which was his favorite walk, and which has since his time been known as Heber's Ghyll.

It is probably as the composer of well-known hymns that the Bishop of Calcutta is best remembered. Every one is familiar with his missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and scarcely less familiar are the words of "Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning."

Holling Hall has long been used as a farmhouse, but is well kept up and repays a visit, the kitchens being fine old-fashioned rooms with good ancient furniture, the living-room oak-raftered, with deep stone-mullioned windows, and upstairs the chambers with their thick walls and oak panels look out towards Rombald's moor and away to Beamsley Beacon.

Vuk and the Poetry of Servia

"Under the influence of the Russian masters who founded, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Servian schools in Voivodina, and laid the first stones of learning and literature, our writers of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century wrote in an impure language, which was not the language of the people, but the Russo-Slav, or Slavo-Servian," Prof. Paul Popovitch writes in the chapter on Literature which he has contributed to "Servia by the Servians," "and their writings were for that reason inaccessible to the general public, who were almost illiterate. . . . A reformation of the literary language and of the spelling was essential, and its reformer was Vuk Karadjitch."

Vuk, the writer tells us, "learned to read and write in Servian from one of his parents, using for writing a reed and powder dissolved in water, instead of pen and ink," and it was not until his eighteenth year that he entered a regular primary school. "In going, in 1803, to Vienna, after the defeat of Servia, Vuk made by chance the acquaintance of one of the best of Slav philologues—the Slav Jernei Kopitar—and that lover of pure, popular languages inspired in Vuk the idea of introducing the popular Servian language into literature. The idea was bold—too bold, even, when its execution was confined to a man without education, without knowledge, without culture, such as Vuk was. However, this man, 'illiterate, but generously endowed by Nature with one of the clearest intelligences,' succeeded, by enormous labor and perseverance, in acquiring the necessary knowledge, and in preparing himself to fulfill a role at once so important and so difficult."

"Vuk created," the writer continues, "a common literary language for the whole mass of the Servian people. This language was natural, pure, popular, and replaced the impure, mixed, half-Servian, half-Slav language which existed up to that time, and which did not correspond to any language of the Servian countries. Vuk has, finally, indirectly brought into the literature the true national spirit; he has created the basis of the national literature; he has shown the Servian poets new motives, a new meter, and a new source of poetical inspiration, non-existent until then.

"If one takes into consideration the fame which our national songs have had in the literature of the world, one can understand," Professor Popovitch says, "that the work of Vuk was not only important for the Servian people, but also had to a certain extent world-wide importance. At the moment when Ossian was very fashionable, when the 'Voice of the Peoples in Song,' by Herder, enjoyed great popularity—at the moment when the popular songs of all countries enjoyed the sympathies of the civilized world—the national Servian poetry, simple and beautiful as it was, had already an assured success. It only remained to make it known. It was Vuk who did this. He was not the first, but he did most to procure the immense success of that national poetry at the moment of its appearance. . . . Jacob Grimm, a great friend of national literature, became enthusiastic over Servian poetry. He began immediately to bring out these songs, to translate them, and to praise them. According to him, they are all 'very beautiful,' 'brilliant flowers,' of Homeric character and beauty. There are some which, according to him, represent the most moving songs of all peoples and all times. . . . It was then that Goethe began to take a fresh interest in them. He wrote about them, he praised them; he did so in his reports, and in his conversations with Eckermann. According to him they have many 'precious motifs,' new and quite fresh, and 'there are some which can take the same rank as the 'Cantique des Cantiques,' which he loved so much. . . . The entire literary world all over Europe became interested and enthusiastic over Servian poetry. There were only the celebrated men, who remained astonished, and repeated constantly: 'I don't know what the world is coming to over these Servian songs.'"

Town and Country

But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouse and the players too:
Sweet country seats are purchased everywhere,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here
You hire a darksome doghole by the year.
A small convenience decently prepar'd,
A shallow well that rises in your yard,
That spreads his easy crystal streams around,
And waters all the pretty spot of ground.
There, love the fork, thy garden cultivate,
And give thy frugal friends a Pythagorean treat,
'Tis something to be lord of some small ground,
In which a lizard may, at least, turn round.

—Juvenal.

WILLIAM COBBETT'S SAND-HILL

In his "Rural Rides," William Cobbett describes a visit to his old home. "We went a little out of the way," he says, "to go to a place called the Bourn, which lies in the heath at about a mile from Farnham. It is a winding narrow valley, down which, during the wet season of the year, there runs a stream beginning at the Holt Forest, and emptying itself into the Wey just below Moor-Park, which was the seat of Sir William Temple when Swift was residing with him. We went to this Bourn in order that I might show my son the spot where I received the rudiments of my education. There is a little hop-garden in which I used to work when from eight to ten years old; . . . but the most interesting thing was a sand-hill, which goes from a part of the heath down to the rivulet. As a due mixture of pleasure with toil, I, with two brothers, used occasionally to disport ourselves, as the lawyers call it, at this sand-hill. Our diversion was this: we used to go to the top of the hill, which was steeper than the roof of a house; one used to draw his arms out of the sleeves of his smock-frock, and lay himself down with his arms by his sides; and then the others, one at head and the other at feet, sent him rolling down the hill like a barrel or a log of wood. By the time he got to the bottom, his hair, eyes, ears, nose, and mouth, were all full of this loose sand; then the others took their turn, and at every roll there was a monstrous spell of laughter. I had often told my sons of this while they were very little, and I now took one of them to see the spot. But that was not all. This was the spot where I was receiving my education; and this was the sort of education. . . . It is impossible to say how much I owe to that sand-hill; and I went to return it my thanks for the ability which it probably gave me to be one of the greatest terrors, to one of the greatest and most powerful bodies of knaves and fools, that ever were permitted to afflict this or any other country."

THE JOYS OF THE TOW PATH

"A childish pleasure in producing small mechanical effects unaided must have some part in the sense of enterprise," Alice Meynell writes in a delightful essay on "The Tow Path," "wherewith you gird your shoulders with the tackle, and set out, alone but necessary, on the even path of the lopped and grassy side of the Thames—the side of meadows.

"The elastic resistance of the line is a 'heart-animating strain,' only too slight; and sensible is the thrill in it as the ranks of the riverside plants, with their small summit-flower of violet-pink, are swept aside like a long green breaker of flourishing green. The line drums lightly in the ears when the bushes are high and it grows taut; it makes a telephone for the rush of flowers under the stress of your easy power."

"If your natural walk is heavy," the writer continues, "there is spirit in the tackle to give it life, and if it is buoyant it will be more buoyant under the buoyant burden — the yielding check —than ever before. An unharnessed walk must begin to seem to you a sorry incident of insignificant liberty. It is easier than towing? So is the drawing of water in a sieve easier to the arms than drawing in a bucket, but not to the heart.

"To walk unbound is to walk in prose, without the friction of the wings of meter, without the sweet and encouraging tug upon . . . the line.

"No dead weight, follows you as you tow. The burden is willing; it depends upon you gayly, as a friend may do, without making any depressing show of helplessness; neither, on the other hand, is it apt to set you at naught or charge you with a make-believe. It accompanies, it almost anticipates; it lags when you are brisk, just so much as to give your briskness good reason, and to justify you if you should take to still more nimble heels. All your haste, moreover, does but waken a more brilliantly sounding ripple.

"The bounding and rebounding burden you carry (but it nearly seems to carry you, so fine is the mutual good will) gives work to your figure, enlists your erectness and your gait, but leaves your eyes free. No watching of mechanisms for the laborer of the tow path. What little outlook is to be kept falls to the lot of the steerer smoothly towed. Your easy and efficient work lets you carry your head high and watch the birds, or listen to them. They fly in such lofty air that they seem to turn blue in the blue sky. A flash of their flight shows silver for a moment, but they are blue birds in that sunny distance above, as mountains are blue, and horizons. The days are so still that you do not merely hear the cawing of the rooks—you overhear their hundred private croakings and creakings, the soliloquy of the solitary places swept by wings."

The South Country

The great hills of the South Country
They stand along the sea,
And it's there, walking in the high woods,
That I could wish to be,
And the men that were boys when I was a boy
Walking along with me. . . .

The men that live in West England
They see the Severn strong,
A-rolling on rough water brown
Light aspen leaves along.
They have the secret of the Rocks,
And the oldest king of song.

But the men that live in the South Country
Are the kindest and most wise,
They get their laughter from the loud surf,
And the faith in their happy eyes
Comes surely from our Sister the Spring
When over the sea she flies;
The violets suddenly bloom at her feet,
She blesses us with surprise.

I never get between the pines
But I smell the Sussex air;
Nor I never come on a belt of sand
But my home is there.
And along the sky the line of the Downs
So noble and so bare. . . .

—Hilaire Belloc.

Fenimore Cooper's Picture of a New England Psalmodist

In his sky blue coat and yellow nankeen nether garment, the singer David Gamut joined a group of travelers, as Fenimore Cooper's pen describes in "The Last of the Mohicans," and the following talk with Alice ensues:

"I am glad to encounter thee, friend," continued the maiden, waving her hand to the stranger to proceed, as she urged her Narragansett to renew its amble. "Partial relatives have almost persuaded me that I am not entirely worthless in a duet myself; and we may enliven our wayfaring by indulging in our favorite pursuit. It might be of signal advantage to one, ignorant as I, to hear the opinions and experience of a master in the art."

"It is refreshing . . . to indulge in psalmody in befitting seasons," returned the master of song, unhesitatingly complying with her intimation to follow; "and nothing would relieve the mind more than such a consoling communion. But four parts are altogether necessary to the perfection of melody. You have all the manifestations of a soft and rich treble; I can, by especial aid, carry a full tenor to the highest letter; but we lack counter and bass! Yon officer of the king, who hesitated to admit me to his company, might fill the latter, if one may judge from the intonations of his voice in common dialogue."

"Judge not too rashly from hasty and deceptive appearances," said the lady, smiling; "though Major Heyward can assume such deep notes on occasion, believe me, his natural tones are better fitted for a mellow tenor than the bass you heard."

"Is he then, much practiced in the art of psalmody?" demanded her simple companion.

Alice felt disposed to laugh, though she succeeded in suppressing her merriment ere she answered:

"I apprehend that he is rather addicted to profane song. The chances of a soldier's life are but little fitted for the encouragement of more sober inclinations."

"Man's voice is given to him, like his other talents, to be used, and not to be abused. None can say they have ever known me neglect my gifts! I am thankful that, though my boyhood may be said to have been set apart, like the youth of the royal David, for the purposes of music, no syllable of rude verse has ever profaned my lips."

"You have, then, limited your efforts to sacred song?"

"Even so. As the psalms of David exceed all other language, so does the psalmody that has been fitted to them by the divines and sages of the land surpass all vain poetry. Happily, I may say that I utter nothing but the thoughts and the wishes of the King of Israel himself; for, though the times may call for some slight changes, yet does this version which we use in the colonies of New England so much exceed all other versions, that, by its richness, its exactness, and its spiritual simplicity, it approacheth as near as may be, to the great work of the inspired writer. I never abide in any place, sleeping or waking, without an example of this gifted work. 'Tis the sixth-and-twentieth edition, promulgated at Boston, Anno Domini 1744; and is entitled 'The Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs of the Old and New Testaments; faithfully translated into English Metre, for the Use, Edification, and Comfort of the Saints, in Public and Private, especially in New England.'"

During this eulogium on the rare production of his native poets, the stranger had drawn the book from his pocket, and fitting a pair of iron-rimmed spectacles to his nose, opened the volume with a care and veneration suited to its . . . purposes. Then, without circumlocution or apology, first pronouncing the word "Standish," and placing the unknown engine already described to his mouth, from which he drew a high, shrill sound that was followed by an octave below from his own voice he commenced singing the following words in full, sweet, and melodious tones that set the music, the poetry, and even the uneasy motion of his ill-trained beast at defiance:

"How good it is, O see,
And how it pleaseth well,
Together ev'n in unity
For brethren so to dwell.
It's like the choice ointment,
From the head to th' beard did go;
Down Aaron's beard, that downward went
His garment's skirts unto."

The delivery of these skillful rhymes was accompanied, on the part of the stranger, by a regular rise and fall of his right hand, which terminated at the descent, by suffering the fingers to dwell a moment on the leaves of the little volume, and on the ascent, by a flourish of the member as none but the initiated may ever hope to imitate. It would seem that long practice had rendered this manual accompaniment necessary; for it did not cease until the preposition which the poet had selected for the close of his verse had been duly delivered like a word of two syllables.

Filling a Position

Every position whether great or small may be made almost as great or little as we desire to make it, according as we make the most of it or the least of it. To do the necessary duties of any station, that is easy enough, but to gather up all its outlying opportunities—"to fill," as we say, "our place in life," instead of leaving it half empty, to be entirely in our work for the time being, that is what makes the difference.—Dean Stanley.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1915

EDITORIALS

Putting Mexico on Its Feet

IN THE course of two weeks, it is now understood, General Venustiano Carranza will make a triumphal entry into the capital of Mexico. He has wisely postponed this event until such time as he might feel reasonably assured of the ability of his government to pacify the country and restore normal conditions in industry and trade. Since the United States recognized him as the de facto chief of the republic, he has, assisted by his principal lieutenants, been carrying on a most effective campaign against the Villistas and irreconcilables in general, with the result that these forces have been scattered and are rapidly becoming disintegrated. The reported uprising in Oaxaca, under Felix Diaz, is hardly to be taken seriously. The nephew of the strong man whose fall marked the beginning of the darkest period Mexico has known since the overthrow of Maximilian, is noted chiefly for the fiascos in which he has been engaged. It may be true that some of the remnants of lost causes, political and clerical, are rallying around him, but these remnants, after half a decade of very rough handling by the Constitutionalist and progressive forces, may now be regarded rather in the light of shreds.

In brief and in fact, Carranza is at the present time master of the situation in a military sense. The great mass of the 13,000,000 people of Mexico have had enough of disorder, enough of revolution. They want peace. But they are in immediate need of food and clothing. Triumphal entries and other ceremonials will not appease hunger, nor keep out the cold. The task that confronts Carranza at present is not that of meeting and overcoming revolutionary armies, but that of carrying millions of his people through the period of rehabilitation. Industries cannot be set going instanter; trade cannot be recovered in a day; capital, having been driven out, will slowly feel its way back; confidence is a matter of growth; in the meantime the millions will be idle. When the United States recognized the Carranza government, it took a long step toward restoring the people of Mexico to their own, but it did not do all that was necessary. One of the very first acts of the present session of Congress should, we believe, take the form of a proposal from the government of the United States to the de facto government of Mexico to extend whatever aid may be necessary in food and clothing to the people of the neighboring republic, and to undertake, in cooperation with Mexican authorities, the distribution of the supplies. So far as the American continents are concerned certainly—and its moral influence would extend beyond the western hemisphere—such an act would go far toward creating a universal sentiment for world peace.

But the United States should go farther. The mere act of recognizing a de facto government, even if followed by the appropriation of sufficient money to cover the immediate and pressing needs of the people will fall short of putting Mexico on its feet. After the first and most urgent call is heard and responded to, quickly and generously, it will then be incumbent upon the United States as its neighbor's keeper, in the highest sense of the term, to enable Mexico to care for itself. The sister republic needs money, capital, the sinews of trade and commerce. Its peso is greatly depreciated, with the result that values are uncertain or destroyed. General Carranza may be accepted practically of all the elements that need to be considered in his country; he may have the confidence of all classes in larger measure than any of his predecessors, but, to hold the fealty and trust of the people, the temptations with which Diaz and Madero were beset must be removed from him as soon and as far as possible. He need say but the word and he can have all the money he may require from the forces of exploitation and from the usurers. He needs but to mortgage Mexico and its future to fill his treasury to overflowing.

The United States, by its every act since Madero's time, has committed itself to the protection of Mexico from the adventurer and the spoiler. The natural resources of the country should be kept out of pawn. There should be no more bargaining in concessions; no more franchise granting—no more bonuses for loans—no more squandering of the natural inheritance of the people. If there is to be a great Mexican loan, and in the very nature of things there must be, the United States government should proffer its good offices to see that this loan is placed legitimately and upon equitable terms. In return for this, the United States should claim, as it would have a perfect right to do, that the proceeds of the loan shall be applied in a manner calculated to work great and permanent benefit to Mexico. There is precedent for such an arrangement in the treaties with Santo Domingo and Haiti. There is precedent for it in the terms of an arrangement now pending in Washington with regard to a loan for the republic of Panama, a portion of which must be set aside for educational purposes.

Nothing is more essential to the permanence of government in Mexico; nothing is more essential to the solvency of the country, to the stability of its credit, than that the mass of Mexican people shall be lifted out of the depths of ignorance and superstition and transformed, as they are capable of being transformed, by education, into free-thinking, self-helpful, self-assertive, self-governing men and women. An enlightened democracy must succeed Mexican peonage before there can ever be a Mexican nation in any true sense.

South Africa and British Empire

ALTHOUGH it was not the war that revealed the statesmanship of General Botha, the South African premier, the war has certainly confirmed it. General Botha has been faced with many difficult problems during the past sixteen months, and he has met them all with a broad humanity and a wise statesmanship which has won the admiration even of his critics. This is perhaps most particularly noticeable in his handling of the ever-present race problem in the Union. Himself a Dutchman of Dutchmen, who fought against the British in the South African war with the most dogged determination, his position is not easy; but the way in which he invariably carries the whole issue outside the question of Dutch or British, and makes a bid for unity on the basis of loyalty to the Union, reveals the true statesman.

In his recent declaration at Uitenhagen he once again emphasized this view. What I ask you today, he said, is that no more shall be heard of British or Dutch, but let us hear of good South Africans. The greatest work, he insisted, which had ever been performed in South Africa was the Union. It had been achieved by the united efforts of the British and the Dutch, and those two sections of the population could be proud of the work together. The constitution under which they had built up that Union was one which gave absolute equality and protection to both races in South Africa. It gave them, however, more than that, it gave them the right and the opportunity to shape their future according to their own wishes. And thus, from this standpoint of fact and common sense, he dealt with the whole matter. One of the most noticeable features of General Botha's handling of the situation from the very first has been his natural avoidance of all appeals to mere sentiment, and his insistence that the arguments of almost prosaic fact and common sense were in themselves all-sufficient. In the very early days of the war, when faced with a situation of extraordinary difficulty, he almost bluntly made this view his sheet anchor, as it were, and what he said then he said again at Uitenhagen. I want to repeat, he said, what I have often said before, that the Dutch-speaking people, by a long way, prefer to live under the British flag than under the German flag. Let us work together, he added, to build up a united nationality in South Africa of which we can be proud, and by means of which we can work out our future.

The enthusiastic reception which the premier was accorded at Uitenhagen indicates clearly enough how solidly he has the country as a whole behind him.

Ship Board and Shipping Bill

EVENTS are swinging along so rapidly that it is sometimes difficult even for the professional observer to determine their proper classification. It is, for instance, no easy matter to escape confusion in fixing responsibility for current legislative proposals. According to all tradition and all precedent it should be a Republican and not a Democratic administration that at present is undertaking to federalize the United States merchant marine. The times are recent when a Democratic outcry against Republican centralization movements arrested the attention of the country, sometimes held it, now and then won political battles on the strength of it. It is only yesterday, so to speak, that the national banking system was obnoxious to followers of Thomas Jefferson. The interstate commerce act was disliked by them, the Sherman law was objectionable to them, the whole movement toward federal supervision, regulation and control was condemned by them, and consistently, because historically their party was identified with state individuality, state sovereignty and states rights.

The change of sentiment in this particular has crept into the Democratic party so silently, so imperceptibly, that, as we just intimated, it is sometimes difficult to realize that an opposite sentiment once dominated the opinion of that section of the American public. The entire absence of surprise, to say nothing of amazement and consternation, in the public reception of the proposal for a federal ship board to manage federal merchant shipping, shows how well prepared has public thought become for almost anything that may take place in the spheres of politics and economics.

When due cognizance is taken here of the fact that public thought in the United States, with regard to many subjects, is undergoing or has undergone a change that may be described, without exaggeration, as revolutionary, then it may be said that if the people of the United States are ready to accept a government-owned and controlled merchant marine, that merchant marine would better be governed by a well-qualified board. To leave the management of the government merchant marine entirely in the hands and subject to the whims of Congress would be simply to confirm the blunder of leaving to Congress and to politics control of the tariff.

If the United States is going to have a government American marine, to put it in another way, let it be so strongly federalized that it will be as free, at least, from the influence and taint of politics as is, for instance, the federal reserve system of banking.

Poor Mail Service in Alaska

THE policy of trying to put the postal service of the United States on a paying basis at the cost of efficiency in that service will very likely receive attention in the present session of Congress. There is widespread discontent in the cities and towns over the introduction of short-sighted economies into the carriage and distribution of the mails. The rural free delivery system has been greatly impaired by parsimonious administration. Starting out on the erroneous theory that primarily the postoffice department should be made to pay, instead of continuing in adhesion to the long-accepted and generally approved doctrine that, first and last, the business of the postoffice is to convenience and accommodate the public, the results consequent upon recent management of that great institution could not well have been other than they are.

When all is said, however, the people of the United States proper are far better off with respect to mail service than the people of the territory of Alaska. We have it on authority that can be trusted that, so far as postal accommodation is concerned, the people in Alaska for about two thirds of every year have no reason under the sun to boast of the progress of the nation to which they owe allegiance. From the time navigation stops in September until the accumulated mail arrives late in June, it is possible to get in Fairbanks only a few scattered newspapers and magazines.

The excuse offered, of course, is the long winter and the severity of the climate. Neither of these prevents private carriers from hauling their usual loads. The roads are good most of the time, and freighters are constantly coming and going over them. Dawson, 330 miles from the railroad, is even more remote than Fairbanks, but the Canadian government sees to it that all mail reaches Dawson at all seasons.

Whatever may be the real cause of the failure of the United States government, with its vast resources, to transport the mails regularly to Alaska, and to distribute them promptly throughout that territory, it is certainly not due to any consuming desire on the part of the people of the United States to have the postal service make a favorable financial showing at the end of the fiscal year. That, at any rate, is not the first consideration. The first consideration is that all people under the stars and stripes everywhere shall have the best mail service possible, whatever the expense.

The Stone of Scone

THE news that the coronation chairs, in Westminster Abbey, have followed the window of St. Margarets into temporary retirement will not, in the days of air raids, be a fact likely to arouse much comment. The chairs, or the elder of them at all events, are, of course, of much greater value than the famous Dutch window, for the window is, as it were, a thing of yesterday compared to the King's chair, and the chair a piece of Wardour Street furniture compared to the stone between its legs, if half that is said of that stone is true.

The Queen's chair is a mere parvenu, at present only in its two hundred and twenty-seventh year. It was made for the coronation of Queen Mary, Mary Stuart not Tudor, who, as no ordinary queen-consort, but queen in her own right, was entitled to all the appurtenances of a sovereign. The carpenter of 1689 who made this chair cannot be held responsible for its manifest want of comfort, for, with the exception of the absence of the lions' feet, it is a rough replica of the chair of Edward I. It was in the year 1297 that Edward, returning from his great campaign against the Scots brought "Jacob's pillow" to the famous minster "at the west of London's roar," and bade his goldsmith make a copper chair in which to contain it. Later he turned the matter over to a carpenter, and ordered a chair of wood instead. A mighty uncompromising job the carpenter made of it. A straight backed, flat backed chair of solid yellow oak, with no depth for comfort, and with an angularity all its own. In it, however, the Kings of England have been crowned in the six centuries odd which have intervened, having beneath them all the time "Jacob's pillow."

It is a curious history which attaches to this ancient stone, a history half legendary, disappearing into the twilight of civilization. Edward, during his wars with the Scots, found it in the Abbey at Scone, where for years, for centuries if tradition is true, the Kings of the Scots had sat upon it, or stood upon it at their coronations, in testimony to the truth of the old Latin prophecy,

> "Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocumque locatum
> Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem."

> "Unless the fates are faithless found
> And prophets' voice be vain,
> Where'er is placed this stone, e'en there
> The Scottish race shall reign."

The prophecy has not proved vain, for King George is a Scotsman just as was Fergus Mac Erc, who, in the year of grace 503, led the Dalriads to the shores of Argyle, and started the Dalriadic dynasty. It was this Fergus who, according to the legend, induced his kinsman, Murkertach, the King of Ireland, to send the stone over to him, at Scone, from Tara. The Irish, of course, deny this. They insist that the Lia Fáil or Stone of Destiny, still stands on the hill at Tara, and they have maintained this ever since the twelfth century, though they are willing to concede that, from the day of the birth of Jesus, it has ceased to "roar" whenever the rightful king has sat or stood upon it.

Tara or Scone, if you desire to know how the Lia Fáil came to Ireland, you must consult the legends. It all happened somewhere about the year 738 B. C. when the Tuatha De Danann, the tribes of the god Danu, came into Ireland. Anglo-Israelites have discovered in these people the Israelitish tribe of Dan. Be that as it may, they came over the seas from Scandinavia, whither they had wandered when driven out of Greece by a Syrian invasion. They brought with them the Lia Fáil, which they set up on the hill at Tara, and they brought also the cauldron of Dagda, and the sword and spear of Lugaid Lamfáda, they brought moreover, as everyone knows, the ark of the covenant, though, as Mr. Kipling says, that is another story.

So the Westminster stone goes back to Scone, and from Scone to Tara, and from Tara to Scandinavia, and from Scandinavia to Greece. Now the Tuatha De Danann were, legend tells us once more, the descendants of Nemed, a Scythian chief who at some remote period made his way into Greece, carrying with him these Lares et Penates. Scythian is, of course, a pretty elastic term. It has been used at one time and another to mean almost anything Asiatic. The Scythians, anyhow, were the nomad tribes which wandered along the shores of the Black sea and the Caspian, and these Scythian tribes, having at some time or another found their way to Syria, had been seized, presumably after the manner of most semi-savages and some Christians, with the craze for relics. The Danes hunted relics in England, the Venetians hunted relics in Asia. Everybody hunted relics, in those days, largely it is to be imagined because the relics belonged to somebody else. So the Scythians, like Jacob before them, coming to Bethel, found there a great relic, nothing less than Jacob's pillow, on which he rested that night when he saw the brow of the opposite hill flung up like a staircase against the sky, and dreamed of the ladder reaching unto heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending.

So that is the story of the coronation stone of Westminster, and how it came from Bethel to London. But we have heard of an unimaginative Anglo-Saxon, and, tell it not in Gath, he was a Dean of Westminster, who declared that Jacob's pillow was good Scots granite.

Notes and Comments

SIR JOHN SIMON bids fair to go down to history, if for nothing else, as the reliever of tedium in the House of Commons. Sir Arthur Markham had come down to the House in high dudgeon. There was a Jew of German origin who had offices in Fenchurch Street. His name had been "Adolf Schultz," and now he had changed it to "A. Markham," and he exported coal to Holland under the name of "A. Markham & Co." It was little short of scandalous, for he, Sir Arthur, was also a coal merchant, not to say a colliery owner. Sir John Simon agreed, in effect, that Sir Arthur did well to be angry; but the man in question was a British subject, and clearly had a right to change his name. Sir Arthur should remember, moreover, that this changing of name was traditional. Was there not, for example, the well-known children's book, called "Little Arthur's History," written by a lady who assumed the name of Markham for the purpose?

CHARLES DODGSON, far better known to the world as Lewis Carroll, and as the author of "Alice in Wonderland" rather than of "Euclid and His Modern Rivals," was, as is perfectly well known, one of the most retiring students the University of Oxford ever produced. He was not very fond of discoursing on his children's books, and an amusing story is told, in this respect, of a certain episode in connection with a letter he received from Queen Victoria. The Queen was so delighted with "Alice in Wonderland," when it was first published, that she wrote to the professor of mathematics, asking him to send her anything else he might write. Mr. Dodgson was considerably flattered by the attention. He immediately proceeded to send Her Majesty his "Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry," which had been published five years previously. It is not known whether the Queen mastered that book or waited through the next half dozen years until "Through the Looking Glass" appeared.

OHIO and Michigan, through their state officials, have just been fraternizing over a newly marked boundary line defining the state borders. Relations between these states were not always so irenic. In 1835, owing to differences of opinion over territory which each state claimed, the militia was called out, and, with the governors of the two states directing operations, took up arms in hostile array and faced each other for a season at what is now Toledo, O. Neither side cared to use force, but each side threatened to do so. Federal commissioners sent with olive branches by Andrew Jackson patched up a temporary peace. Later strife was renewed, but federal action forced final settlement without violence being used, and Congress, when it admitted Michigan as a state, fixed on the boundary, and friction ceased.

THE city of Northampton, Mass., for sixty years has had the civic loyalty of a man concerning whom the city government now says formally that his whole career has been that of "promoter of the public good." Wealth, ability and self have been at the command of the community in which he grew up and has since lived. "A Yankee Greek in his love of harmony and beauty and his adoration of nature," he has been a "protecting brother" to the elms and mountains of his town and river valley, guarding them against human vandals. Schools, libraries and learned societies have all been his debtors. Provincial he may have been, but also splendidly serviceable within a limited sphere self-chosen. Fortunately the type is not vanishing, but rather increasing, owing to the marked emphasis, during the last twenty-five years, on the city as an arena for high patriotism.

ST. LOUIS, in the early days of the United States, was an outpost where trappers and traders did business on a large scale for those times. The great unsettled region now known as the Northwest poured its pelts into the town on the Mississippi, from which they found their way eastward and to western Europe, where the market was amplest and the prices highest. Now the same city is again similarly coming to the front, since the United States government is there auctioning the skins which come to it from Alaska. London has had this business, but, for reasons shaped in part by the war, the Missouri city was chosen this year as the seat of the annual auction by the government. Taking advantage of this decision other large venders of furs also had their output on sale, so that the "turnover" was considerable.

AMONG the phases of its own future course which the American Association of University Professors will face at the coming annual meeting will be that of making a code of professional ethics. Given, for instance, a clear case of executive usurpation and suppression of free thought and speech, so described by the association's committee of investigation, would not the present willingness of teachers to fill a vacancy so caused be halted and finally cease, if it were formally decreed to be dishonorable for professors to take the places of men unjustly dismissed, and in a way blacklisted, by academic executives? It is not easy to name a more significant movement in the American educational world than this drawing together of scholars and teachers to establish a code of ethics, to federate for group protection, and to challenge domination of education by administrators to whom faculty members are "hired" hands.